The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873. NUMBER 256.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

TREMONT HOUSE FOR SALE.

Furniture, Fixtures, and Lease Of the Present Tremont House.

The house is most admirably adapted for families, having 120 rooms, 40 of which are in suites, with all the modern improvements. Furniture in most excellent condition, most of it being new. The house is in splendid order, rent low, and will be sold upon liberal terms. If not disposed of on or before Monday, May 5, it will be sold at public auction, due notice to be given hereafter.

JNO. B. DRAKE.

REAL ESTATE.

JACOB C. MAGILL, REAL ESTATE, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

ACRES.

80 acres, Sec. 22, 39, 12, fronting Riverside Boulevard, $2,000. Will pay 200 per cent to subdivide.
40 acres, Sec. 24, 38, 14, $450; easy terms; a bargain.
28 acres, Sec. 10, 37, 13, $300; easy terms.
40 acres, Sec. 25, 38, 12, $450; easy terms; cheap.
80 acres, Sec. 7, 37, 13, $150, or will exchange for a home.

HOUSES.

VINCENNES-AV.—A marble-front, $6,000; $500 down, balance monthly.
HAMILTON-AV.—2-story and basement, octagon front, $6,000; easy.
NEAR ASHLAND-AV. AND VAN BUREN-ST.—1-story, 5-room house, and lot, $2,500; ¼ down, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.
ASHLAND-AV.—Elegant residence, $14,000; easy terms.
See for sale column Sunday Times.

Desirable Investment.

I am instructed by owners to offer for sale, on favorable terms, 5, 10, 20, 30, or 40 acres of the property known as the "Steel Farm," situated in Sec. 26, T. 39, R. 13, in the southwestern part of the city, bounded north and south by Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts, and east and west by Kedzie-av. and Mowry-sts.

This property adjoins Lawndale on the south, and is certain to advance rapidly in value.

The attention of Capitalists is called to this Advertisement.

Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Agent for Owners, Room 4, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

Highland Park Building Co.,
Office 153 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Second and third floors of 74 and 76 RANDOLPH-ST., very light. To right parties a low rent will be made. Apply to J. L. WAYNE & SON.

TO RENT,
Desirable Stores and corner Basement in Briggs House, corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail TO CALL ON **HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 107 STATE-ST.,**
And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after Thursday, May 1, the City Office for the sale of Tickets will be at southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts. Commutation Tickets will be sold at this office only.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.
W. A. THRALL, Gen. P. Agt.

LANDLORDS & HOUSE AGENTS.
Having now in type the form of what is called the "Old Tribune Lease," we are prepared to furnish copies in any quantity at reduced prices.
PERRY, MORRIS & SULTZER, Printers, 136 State-st.

HOTELS.

Summer Hotel.
The new Hotel at Highland Park will be open June 1. This Hotel is only three stories high, but contains 125 rooms. It is 300 feet long, has broad halls running full length of house; 600 feet of piazza 12 feet wide; a broad deck on the top of the house, 300 feet long, overlooking Lake Michigan. It is one hour's ride from Chicago, in the growing town of Highland Park, where a pier is being built for the accommodation of pleasure excursions from Chicago. Elegant Billiard Hall, Croquet Grounds, and fine Livery Establishment in connection with the Hotel. The Hotel will be under the management of O. D. Hopkins, formerly of Stanwix Hall, Albany. For further information apply to O. D. HOPKINS, Proprietor, Highland Park, or F. P. HAWKINS, Agent H. P. B. Co., 153 Monroe-st., Room 4, Chicago.

BRIGGS HOUSE, REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. T. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, } Clerks.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR And Mining Company of Louisiana
Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.
The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of strata are as follows:
First—160 feet of clay containing sand,
Second—173 feet of quick sand,
Third—116 feet of Calcareous or lime stone,
and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.
The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chaudron system, also a steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc.
The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.
Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873. Address V. A. BELAUME, Secretary, 8¼ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

GOLD PENS, &c.

Foley's Gold Pens
Sell more in New York than those of all other makers together. Sold at manufacturer's prices at L. SCHICK & CO.'S, 105 East Madison-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS
Are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS IN **Housekeeping Goods,** SUCH AS
Nottingham Laces,
Bleach'd & Brown Table Linens,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings,
Pillow Case Cottons,
Toilet Quilts.
ALL-LINEN TOWELS
From One Dollar per dozen upward.
STATE AND HARRISON-STS.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., STATIONERS,
Have removed to the LARGE and ELEGANT PREMISES, **No. 84 Lake-st.,** Opposite Tremont House.

Removal.
WM. H. GRUBEY, MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed to his NEW and ELEGANT STORE, **107 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,** (Methodist Church Block).

REMOVAL.
J. M. W. JONES, STATIONER,
Has removed from 68 Canal and 107 Clark-sts. to **Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.**
A SPLENDID STORE, PLENTY OF GOODS, AND FAIR PRICES.

REMOVAL.
C. R. FIELD & CO.,
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
Now Occupy Room 10 Portland Block,
Southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. REMOVAL.
The WEST SIDE Branch Office of this Company has been removed from 218 Randolph-st. to 60 South Halsted-st., corner of Madison. The SOUTH SIDE Branch Office, 550 Wabash-av., will be removed to Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-second-st., May 1.
S. G. SEATON, Agent.
April 26, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., 14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO., 10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF THE Enterprise Insurance Company.
The second dividend (forty-three per cent) awarded by the Auditor, will be paid by THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Assignees, at their Office, No. 421 Chestnut-st.
A form of receipt will be sent to each creditor whose address is known to the Assignees.
I. L. ERRINGER, Vice President.

Lamar Insurance Company.
In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, all persons having claims against this Company are notified to appear before Frank Dennison, Esq., Master in Chancery, at his Office, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58 Bryan Block, LaSalle-st., in Chicago, and prove their claims. The undersigned will attend at said place on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th days of May inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each day. Claims not proven will not participate in the first dividend.
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER, BROKERS, 98 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

BUSINESS CARD.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

John Lyle King,
LAW OFFICE, 128 CLARK-ST., Between Washington and Madison.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.
Furniture and all kinds of Merchandise. Money loaned on goods at Burlington Warehouse, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.
E. H. SAWYER.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

AT RETAIL.
FRENCH CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Goods, TABLE CUTLERY, &c
BURLEY & TYRRELL
274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av., CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

WE ARE SELLING
White China Dinner Sets, 141 Pcs., for $35.00.
White China Tea Sets, 56 Pcs., for 6.50.
In fact, we are closing out our entire Wholesale Stock, at Retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for an elegant Retail Stock for Spring Trade.
Scott & Ovington Bros.,
219 West Madison-st.

CARRIAGES.

LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
Light Park Phaetons, four and Six Seats; T Carts, Dog Carts, Landaus, Landaulettes, Coaches, Coupes, Broughams, Kendall Jump Seats and Pony Phaetons, Four and Six-Seat Rockaways, Road Wagons, Concord Wagons, Omnibuses.
Hill's Celebrated Concord Harness.
COAN & TEN BROEKE CARRIAGE MF'G CO.,
Randolph and Ann-sts.

CARRIAGES.
R. M. STIVERS,
Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st., NEW YORK,
Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient.
R. M. STIVERS, New York.

FOR SALE.

MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Tracing Cloth,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN, 88 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

For Sale—Portland Cement,
In quantities to suit, at $6.50 per barrel, at 147 LaSalle-st., in basement.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.
April 25, 1873.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.
Prepared by J. H. Willson, 80 Platt-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

CARPET CLEANING.

KING CARPET CLEANER
Boston Carpet Cleaning Co.,
44 AND 46 WEST ADAMS-ST.
Branch, 331¼ Twenty-second-st.
A. H. HANKINSON & CO.

INSURANCE.

MILLER & DREW'S INSURANCE OFFICE,
162 LA SALLE-ST., BRYAN BLOCK.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, REPRESENTING
$13,500,000 CAPITAL.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LONDON.
SHOE AND LEATHER INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
PRESCOTT INSURANCE COMPANY, BOSTON.
ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.
ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.
JAS. R. MILLER. CHAS. W. DREW.

Phœnix Ins. Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Phœnix Ins. Co., OF ST. LOUIS.
REMOVED TO **149 & 151 Madison-st.**
JAMES AYARS, JR., Agent.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
Chartered Capital.......$500,000.
Paid Up Capital.......... 250,000.
Fire Risks on all Classes of Property Accepted at Equitable Rates.
JOHN C. SHOEMAKER, Pres't.
WM. WESLEY WOOLLEN, V. Pres't.
JOHN A. CHILD, Sec'y.
A. C. GREENEBAUM, Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FISHING TACKLE, KNIVES, &c.

"FISHING TACKLE."
SPORTSMEN and DEALERS will find everything desirable in Rods, Lines, and Equipments, at BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.'S, 335 Wabash-av.

"TABLE KNIVES,"
In Ivory, Bone, and Rubber Handles. Thirty styles, from $3.00 per dozen upward. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

"POCKET KNIVES."
Five hundred different designs, of the very finest quality, our own make, IXL and Rodgers' from 25 cents to $50.00 each. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

"CORKSCREWS."
60 patterns of the best English, French, and German manufacture, comprising all the Novelties. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

AT COST.
Our Entire Stock of Fine
DESKS.
Other Office Furniture at Reduced Prices
DURING THIS WEEK.
BOSTWICK'S 119 & 121 West Washington-st.

SCALES.

NOTICE.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Have resumed business at **111 & 113 LAKE-ST.**
A full line of Scales, Trucks, &c., on hand. All orders promptly filled.

WANTED.

WANTED,
Every Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, and Wagon-maker in Cook County to call and examine a hand and foot-power machine for cutting and ripping lumber, of any thickness, dry or green. Something entirely new, constructed on new principles throughout. Small, light machine, easily conveyed from one job to another—needed in every shop; has also boring attachment. Call and see it work. 1121 State-st., Room 1.

BLACKSMITHS AND BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS!!
WANTED—A number of blacksmiths and helpers. For the best workmen the highest wages paid, or piece-work. Apply at McCORMICK'S Reaper Works, Blue Island-av., near Western-av.

DRUMMER
For a Produce Commission House. One having experience, who can influence shipments and come well recommended. Address, stating route, W 53, Tribune office.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
HARDWOOD LUMBER.
Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.
Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.
OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Degree.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Congressional Investigation of Transportation Routes.

What the Windom Committee Propose to Do, and Where They Will Go.

Increase of Trade Between United States Ports and Cuba.

May Statement of the Public Debt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES—PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The Committee on Transportation Routes, of which Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, is Chairman, has decided upon a plan of investigation which is embraced in the following general divisions: First, the Lake and St. Lawrence route; second, the Lake Erie Canal and Hudson River route; third, the James River and Kanawha Canal route, embracing improvements of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers; fourth, the proposed Georgia Canal routes; fifth, the Mississippi and Gulf route; sixth, the various railroad routes from the interior to the coast. In regard to the Lake and St. Lawrence River route, inquiries will be made as to the advantages which this route offers for through transportation from interior points to Europe; the practicability of employing lake sailing and steam vessels on the St. Lawrence River and canals, and on the ocean; the commercial advantage offered at Montreal for the transshipment of merchandise, charges on the Canadian canals, the capacity of those canals, actual tonnage and number of vessels employed on this route during the past twenty-five years, the actual value and amount of American productions exported to foreign ports by this route via Montreal and Quebec during the last twenty-five years; actual cost of transportation to European ports; probable time required by sailing and steam vessels from lake ports to Liverpool, and the disadvantages of the route arising from ice, fogs, and other dangers of navigation, and the shortness of the season of navigation, freight charges, and insurance. In regard to the Erie Canal and Hudson River route, inquiries will be made as to the actual freight charges from lake ports to New York during the last twenty-five years; cost of transportation per ton per mile; cost of transshipments from lake vessels to canal-boats, including the general subject of the storage of corn and grain while awaiting the demands of consumption; length of season of navigation; time consumed in transportation; probable reduction of charges by the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal for the capacity of boats of 600 tons, and the probable increased capacity of the canal as a commercial highway by such proposed enlargement; rates of insurance; the relative advantages offered by this route and of freight railways, &c. In regard to the James River and Kanawha Canal, investigations will be made in regard to the value of the Ohio River as a commercial tributary of the canal; the geographical limits and population of the territory seeking this outlet to the seaboard; probable amount of Western products which would pass through this canal if now completed; probable cost of enlarging and completing the James River and Kanawha Canal and its connections; probable time required to complete same, and cost of such construction and improvements; length of season of navigation, etc. Under the fourth division, or Georgia Canal route, inquiries will be made as to the value of the Tennessee River as a commercial tributary of this route; the geographical extent and population of the territory seeking this outlet to the seaboad; the probable amount of Western products which would pass through this route; probable cost of constructing the Georgia Canal and making the required river improvements; the probable time required to complete the same, togther with the length of the season of navigation and any other commercial advantages which the route may appear to offer. In regard to the Mississippi River route, the Committee will inquire as to the actual freight charges from various river ports to New Orleans during the last twenty-five years; the depth of water for navigation from the several river ports to New Orleans at all seasons during the same period; the practicability of transporting corn and grain in bulk on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and storing it at New Orleans; the number of days in each year of suspension of navigation at St. Louis and other river ports on account of ice or low water; amount and value of corn and grain exported from New Orleans during the last twenty-five years; tonnage and pilot charges at New Orleans; rates of insurance; probable cost of proposed improvements of the Ohio River, and the Mississippi above St. Louis, and the rates of freight from New Orleans to ports of Europe and North Atlantic ports during the last twenty-five years.

Under the sixth division, which relates to railroad routes from the interior to the coast, the Committee will inquire as to the actual cost of the several trunk roads, exclusive of watered stock; the actual freight charges per ton per mile during the last 25 years; the percentage of freight receipts consumed by actual cost of transportation; time necessarily consumed in the transportation of agricultural products of the West from the principal points to seaports; the cost of transhipments and storage; speed of maximum profits for freight trains; relative charges for through and way freights, and other inquiries. For the purpose of ascertaining how the railroad facilities for the transportation of Western products to the East can be increased, the Committee will personally examine each of the water routes, such examinations to be made with the special view of determining the relative value of each. As they all have their advocates, who are desirous of receiving a share of the attention of the Committee. The kind of information desired can only be obtained from personal observations, by visiting the various localities.

Inquiry will be made of freight charges from New York and other ports of the United States to European ports during the last twenty-five years; the value and amount of corn and grain imported into England and various other corn and grain-importing countries; the average price of corn at lake ports, at ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and at various foreign ports during the last twenty-five years; rates of insurance, &c., &. Inquiries will be made in regard to Canadian laws or commercial regulations which discriminate between British vessels, or which operate in the nature of such discrimination. The Committee will ascertain the annual increase of the West requiring transportation to the East, and the relative increase of railroad mileage in the Western States, and the routes for transporting such products from the West to the seaboard. They will also obtain the most reliable information which can be obtained from official and other sources as to the amount of the surplus product of each of the Western States, and the demand for this surplus by geographical districts, viz.: the Eastern States, the Middle States, the South Atlantic, the Gulf States and foreign countries, thus determining the relative value of the home and foreign market.

While the Committee have thus prepared for themselves a chart embracing the general scope of their inquiries, the plan will be modified and enlarged in such manner as may appear to be required by the results of their investigation and practical observation, after visiting the various parts of the country. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Windom, is now vigorously pursuing the investigation of the subject, and is preparing blanks, schedules of inquiries, etc., which will soon be sent to the proper sources of information in various parts of the country. In pursuance of a resolution of the Committee, he will, about the 20th of May, visit several of the principal ports of the Atlantic coast and the lakes, accompanied by the clerk of the Committee. After returning, Mr. Windom will make appointments for meetings of the Committee at different points to be determined upon, and it is expected that the Committee will meet together for this purpose some time in the month of August.

THE ATLANTIC BANK SWINDLE.

A belief is quite prevalent here that Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank at New York, has so manipulated things as to secure a large amount of money, and that he will endeavor to compromise his case by paying over the greater portion of that money and be released from prosecution, with considerable of his ill-gotten funds still at his command. His coolness, indifference, and effrontery are subjects of general comment here, as well as elsewhere.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

The records of the several executive departments give evidence of the continued prosperity and growth of trade between the United States and the island of Cuba. It is ascertained that the number of vessels engaged in this trade from New York and other Atlantic ports has almost doubled within the past eighteen months. This has been done, despite the invidious port regulations at Havana against vessels from the United States. Applications are frequently made at the Post-Office Department for the privilege of carrying the mails to that port, for the reason that mail vessels are free under existing treaty provisions from these annoyances. This unwarranted interference on the part of the Cubans, or rather the Spanish volunteers, with American vessels, is now the subject of a sharp diplomatic correspondence between our Government and that of Spain. The object is to obtain the same privileges in the port of Havana that are accorded British vessels.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The public debt statement for May makes the following showing:

Six per cent bonds	$1,333,738,650
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,748,305,950
Lawful money debt	$ 14,893,000
Matured debt	2,524,550
Legal tender notes	357,231,584
Certificates of deposit	25,120,000
Fractional currency	45,664,625
Coin certificates	24,787,400
Total without interest	$ 452,803,610
Total debt	$2,218,527,110
Total interest	$ 40,056,356
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$ 76,976,440
Currency	2,997,871
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as proved by law	25,120,000
Total in Treasury	$ 105,094,311
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,183,489,155
Decrease during the month	2,247,485
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,185,438
Balance of interest paid by United States	$ 14,323,843

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Argument was heard to-day before the Secretary of the Interior in behalf of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and Northern Pacific Railroad. The point in controversy is as to which company is entitled to a large tract of land at the crossing of the two roads.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, postponed until October the application of counsel of ex-Gov. Warmoth for allowance of an appeal from the decision of Judge Durell in the Louisiana case, and gave leave to Phillips, counsel for Warmoth, to file record and other papers in the case. The Court adjourned sine die. The date of the next meeting of the Court is fixed by law for the second Monday in October.

The following decision was rendered by the Supreme Court to-day: Brigham Young, Trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter-Day Saints, versus Godbe; error to Supreme Court for Utah. In this case, Godbe had an account against the Deseret Navigation and Canal Company, and believing that Young, in his capacity of Trustee of the Church, also represented the Navigation Company, he presented the bill to him as Trustee. Young refused payment, claiming that, although he had the management of the Company, it was in no way connected with the Church. On the trial, the main question was whether the Church and Company were one or separate things, and a witness was put upon the stand who testified that while clerk in a mercantile house he remembered to have heard a fellow-clerk say that upon presentation to Young of a similar bill he paid it by giving credit on the tithing account. This testimony carried the case against the Trustee in trust, and he brought it here, where judgment is reversed, the Court holding that the testimony in question was purely hearsay evidence, and should not have been admitted. Incidentally it is said for the benefit of parties in the new trial that the creditor is entitled to interest on an overdue debt, and that where the account is stated the interest runs from that date, and that in the absence of any rate of interest prescribed by Territorial law to apply in such cases, a reasonable allowance should be made by way of damages for non-payment.

The reason for the postponement by the Supreme Court to-day, of the application of the counsel for Warmoth for the allowance of an appeal from the decision of Judge Durell in the Louisiana case, was that the Court had nothing but the application before it, and therefore could not act. Counsel was granted leave to file record and other papers in the case preliminary to its consideration. Several eminent lawyers practising before the trial, are of opinion that the Supreme Court will not act immediately upon the subject at the fall term, to which it has adjourned, but will delay in order to give Congress another opportunity to act upon the subject of the Louisiana complications, as a political question, thus removing it from judicial review.

A DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Gen. Sherman denies that he favors the taking of scalps, if for no other reason that he can see no advantage in scalping dead Indians.

MORTUARY.

The remains of James Brooks will be taken to New York on Saturday, under charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. The funeral will take place in Grace Church in that city on Sunday. A post mortem examination will be held this afternoon.

Erastus Brooks arrived this morning.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Anti-Monopoly Men of Vermillion County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 1.—An adjourned meeting of the Vermillion County Farmers' Club was held at Gidding's Hall, to-day, attended by representative men from every part of the county. Prominent officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Geo. W. Wolf; Secretary, A. B. Daniels; Treasurer, B. M. Payne; Business Agent, Wm. M. Hay, and one Vice President for each township. To-day's meeting was handsomely presided over by David Michner, Esq., of Vance Township.

Upon the conclusion of the election of officers, Mr. Jesse Harper, editor of the Danville *Commercial*, a newspaper alive to the interests of the farmers, addressed the meeting with becoming severity. Mr. Harper denounced the ungodly extortions practiced by the railroads, and deprecated that unjust levy laid upon the West for the benefit of eastern manufactures.

Mr. Harper was followed by the Hon. John Pearson, who calmly reviewed the question under consideration in all its bearings.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of Vermillion County believe that the City of Danville has the facilities for manufacturing equal, if not superior, to any city in the West, and that we will support with our patronage any person who will engage in manufacturing agricultural machinery, if sold at as reasonable rates as can be had elsewhere.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office who is known to be opposed to our movement against monopolies.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in June, at 10 o'clock.

Railroad Items.

COLUMBUS, O., May 1.—The Directors of the Southern Pullman Company met in this city to-day, and declared a dividend of 10 per cent for the year ending March 30, 1873, still leaving considerable surplus from the earnings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 1.—E. M. Talbott's party of engineers, in charge of S. K. Richards, completed the survey of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad line to Walnut at 3 p. m. yesterday, nearly an air-line to Walnut, and from this point to Clinton the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track may be used. Mendota interests will seek to have this road make this point instead of Walnut or Clinton.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Work on the Central Narrow-Gauge Railroad from Benecia to Red Bluffs will be commenced at Benecia to-morrow. The line is 180 miles long.

LAWRENCE, Ks., May 1.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, held here to-day, Robert E. Carr, Adolphus Meir, C. S. Greeley, S. M. Edgell, John D. Perry, F. W. Messler, D. W. Lewis, Jr., and Edwin Harrison, of St. Louis; Thomas A. Scott and M. Baird, of Philadelphia; and John McManis, of Reading, Pa., were elected Directors. Robert E. Carr was re-elected President; Adolphus Meir, Vice-President; C. S. Greeley, Treasurer; and Charles B. Lambern, Secretary. The annual report gives the gross earnings of the road for 1872 as $3,722,000, an increase of $411,195 over those of 1871. The net earnings for 1872 were $1,494,000, being an increase of $484,519 over those of preceding year.

POLITICAL.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention—Nomination for State Treasurer—The Platform.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 1.—The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, met in this city to-day, and was the smallest State Convention ever held here, there being only delegates from fifty-one counties in attendance, and quite a number of these were proxies. At 11 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, the Hon. G. W. Craddock. The Hon. G. G. Perkins, of Kenton County, was elected permanent President. The Committee on Resolutions and Permanent Organization of the Party were appointed. The Chairman announced that nominations for the office of State Treasurer were in order, and Mr. James W. Tate, the present incumbent, was nominated by a unanimous vote to be the choice of the Convention for that office. The present Central Committee was continued, with the addition of an Executive Committee of one from each Congressional district. The following resolutions were adopted, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

Resolved, That the Federal Union was formed by, and is composed of, coequal sovereign States, and its Government possesses none but delegated powers, all other powers not prohibited to the States being reserved by the several States respectively, and all attempts to exercise any power in violation of the fundamental principles are subversive of the Constitution, in direct conflict with the rights of the State, and destructive of the interests of the people.

Second—That while we earnestly maintain that the Federal Government should be sustained in the proper exercise of every power delegated to it in the Constitution carefully and strictly construed as the established means of securing justice and harmony among the several States, the chosen medium of communication between them and other nations and the safest means of defense against foreign aggression, we hold it to be essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizen that the several States should be maintained in all their rights, dignity, and equality as the most competent and reliable administrators of their own domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies.

Third—Every attempt in the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it in the Constitution, or to exercise a delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed, is an act of usurpation demanding the instant and unqualified condemnation of a people jealous of their liberties, and especially that every unconstitutional interference by the General Government with the local affairs of any State to any extent or under any pretense whatever, should be at once repudiated and condemned by all classes in every section of the Union, as all such acts tend directly to the destruction of our Federal system and the consolidation of all power in a centralized despotism, and as a most alarming instance in point we denounce, as we feel that all good men should everywhere, the atrocious conduct of the present Administration toward the sovereign State of Louisiana.

Fourth—That the only power delegated to Congress to impose laws upon the people, consists in the right to collect revenue for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Government and for the payment of the Federal debt, and all other duties imposed for the purpose of protecting one class of labor at the expense of another, are in violation of the Federal compact, and subversive to the rights of the people.

Fifth—That justice to the people, as well as the dictates of common honesty, demands the most rigid economy in the administration of both the State and the Federal Government, the speedy and impartial arraignment of all abuses of public trust, of whatever character or description, both before the established tribunal of justice and the great bar of popular judgment; that a zealous care of the elective franchise, recognized by the founders of our Government as the exclusive property of the several States and the palladium of their independence, is essential to the perpetuity of our republican institutions; and the preservation of civil liberty itself requires, at all times and under all circumstances, the absolute subordination of the military to the civil authority.

Sixth—Referring to the spirit of generosity and sympathy which the Democracy has uniformly exhibited to our citizens of foreign birth, as a guarantee of our sincerity, we will in the future, as we have always done in the past, extend a cordial and hospitable welcome to the honest, industrious, and intelligent emigrant, not only to the rich fields of enterprise presented in our State, but to a just participation in our rights as freemen.

Seventh—That the Democracy of Kentucky forgetting all past political differences, and looking to the best interests of the whole country, cordially invite all who are opposed to corruption and consolidation to co-operate with them.

BATTLE CREEK.

A Disciple of Woodhull Meets with a Warm Reception.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 1.—The excitement into which this city has been thrown the past two weeks over the fact that Mrs. M. H. Brinkerhoff, a woman's rights lecturer, had deserted her husband, and had found an affinity by the name of Squires, reached its height to-night. Mrs. B. attempted to vindicate her free-love doctrine at the Opera-House, where a low, rowdy class of people assembled, who frequently hissed the speaker until the lecture was finally interrupted by portions of the audience leaving, and some of the rowdies singing, "I Want to Be an Angel," in response to the remark of the speaker that she considered her affinity but a little lower than the angels. The Woodhull sentiment does not find admirers even among the class of people who went to hear her.

SPRINGFIELD.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Secretary Elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1.—Mr. A. McLaughlin, editor of the *Independent*, of Harvard, McHenry County, Ill., was to-day elected by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Secretary, to succeed James A. Raymond, resigned. Mr. McLaughlin has filled the position of Clerk of the Railroad Committee of the House this winter, and his ability to discharge his new trust is conceded on all sides.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, northeast and southeast winds, rain, and threatening weather, partly clearing by to-morrow, with lower temperature. For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, occasional rain, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the lower lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, threatening weather, and rain. For Canada and New England, increasing cloudiness followed by rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland, and are ordered for Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

Fearful Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Advices from Marshall County, Ky., give an account of a terrible tragedy which was committed in that county a few days ago. It appears that about a year ago James Daugherty married the daughter of Howell Smith. They lived unhappily, and finally separated. On Sunday last Smith told Daugherty that he could settle the difficulty between him and his wife. Daugherty replied by shooting the old man dead, and then fled. Subsequently he was captured, and was being taken back to Marshall County, when a son of the murdered Smith, being one of the capturing party, fired on Daugherty, wounding him in the hand and arm; after which he clubbed his gun and with the butt of it mashed Daugherty's head into a jelly.

The Pennsylvania Republicans.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 1.—The Republican State Central Committee met this afternoon, and decided to hold the State Convention in Harrisburg on the 13th of August.

QUEBEC.

Demolition of Historic Structures.

Proposed Improvement of the Harbor, in Order to Secure the Grain-Trade of the West.

A Hubbub in Roman Catholic Circles---Disease---Navigation---Immigration.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Canada, April 23, 1873.

The American tourist who will in future years visit Quebec, with the hope of there viewing the memorials of a historic past, and the remains of an older civilization than that which is transforming the once fabled West, will be

DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

He may see the grim, gray walls encircling the Upper Town, the bastions and gabions behind which the armies of France bade for long years defiance to the hosts of England; he may wander through the endless corridors of the Seminary, look on the spot where Montcalm was buried, or where Pere Emmemond Masse suffered martyrdom; he may pass under the shadow of the mysterious Chien d'Or; but the massive gates which have so often rolled back the tide of invasion and shut out the clamors of rebellion are gone, historic houses have disappeared, streets famous in Canadian legendary lore

HAVE BEEN SWEPT AWAY,

and all in obedience to a spirit of change which seems to be animating the people. Only a few years ago, Prescott Gate, at the head of Mountain Hill, famous for the repulse to Benedict Arnold on the night of the 31st of December, 1775, was demolished in obedience to the demands of commerce. St. Levis Gate, an integral portion of the French enceinte, came down a little later; and now vandalism has been nearly satisfied at the demolition of Hope and Palace Gates, within the past week. It is affirmed, in palliation of this ruthless destruction of memorials which made Quebec a sort of Mecca in the eyes of American pilgrims, that the trade of the city suffered through the obstruction offered by the time-honored portals. Possibly wood and hay carts were somewhat bothered, but the loss occasioned was but trifling, and the annual value of the new "improvements" will be easily counted in units on the fingers.

It might be supposed that, so much having been accomplished by the iconoclasts, a rest would have been taken. But, so far from the "improvers" being content, a project is on foot for

TEARING DOWN THE WALLS ALTOGETHER.

Gracious as the Minister of Public Works has been in his capacity of Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, in granting powers of destruction to the corporation of Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilors, who rule the destinies of this ancient city, I am induced to think he will hardly dare accede to such an outrageous proposition, for a mutiny would be the result. The demolitions which have taken place may be traced to a very simple motive—jobbery. Good building-stone is becoming scarce at Quebec, having to be transported from Cape Rouge. The gates and fortifications are constructed of excellent material. The partner of Alderman John Hearn is a contractor named Piton, who has some heavy contracts on hand for which he needs stone. He offers to demolish the gates for the value of the stone, to take down the walls upon the same terms, and the compound, on the penny-wise-pound-foolish principle, agrees to deprive Quebec of its main attractions to satisfy the demands of jobbing corporation-contractors and venal Aldermen and Councilors. There is one

VERY EXCELLENT PROPOSITION

on foot—to construct a boulevard around the battlements and ramparts, which will overlook the St. Charles Valley and the St. Lawrence Basin. The walls must be lowered to breast height for this purpose, and, if the plan be carried out, a splendid drive will be afforded, with an unobstructed view of the finest scenery of the Continent.

The merchants of Quebec, as represented by the Board of Trade, have a measure before Parliament for the reorganization of the Quebec Harbor Commission. The main object sought is the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR,

which sorely needs it. The new Board will, in the event of the measure being sanctioned, obtain from the Government a loan of $500,000, and, with this money, most extensive improvements can be carried out. The mercantile mind of Quebec has at last been made to comprehend that the great staple trade—that of lumber—is passing away from the port, and that new lines must be encouraged. As the European demand for breadstuffs, the success which Montreal has attained as a grain-shipping port, and the immense profits being reaped from forwarding, have stimulated the more progressive—that is to say, the younger merchants; and it is from the knowledge of these facts that the improvements of the harbor are mainly sought. It is well known, they argue, that grain can be shipped from Chicago to the seaboard, via Quebec, 1 cent per bushel cheaper than by way of Montreal, because charges are saved by bringing barges directly to Quebec; pilotage and other dues are escaped. Therefore, with facilities in their favor for carrying on this trade, they urge the construction of wharves and docks, and the formation of

A FORWARDING COMPANY,

with ample capital for the carrying on of the trade, is the project of the hour. The deepening of Lake St. Peter—a work which the people of Montreal claim as particularly their own—will but help to benefit Quebec if her merchants set energetically about building up a grain-trade with the Great West. The one great obstacle in the way of introducing anything new in Quebec is the calm indifference of the timber interests already exercised by its ever ousting institutions. In a month or so, money will be dearer at the banks,—indeed, almost income-at-sight at any price,—because it will be locked up in advances upon timber. This trade has been built up at the

EXPENSE OF NEARLY OTHER INTEREST

of this portion of the Province of Quebec, and at this city in particular, which the profits of the immense trade, instead of doing any general good, have invariably been taken by the fortunate robbers of Canadian forests to England, there to be spent in unlimited extravagance. The controllers of that interest have ever steadily set their faces against any improvements, except those by which they were directly benefited, —and with too much success.

Winter is gradually relaxing his hold upon us. The St. Lawrence, for half its expanse opposite the city, is

CLEAR OF ICE,

and steamboats are regularly plying. It is a curious sight to watch steamers and skiffs darting about on the river, on the one hand, the ice and passengers and teams straggling across the precarious remainder of the ice-bridge, on the other.

The Archbishop of the Province has returned from Rome, and the event creates not a little

HUBBUB IN RELIGIOUS CIRCLES.

A fierce conflict has long raged between two parties in the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec, the Ultramontanes, as represented by the Bishop of Montreal and the Jesuits, and the Liberals, represented by the Archbishop, whose seat is Quebec. His Grace went to Rome to lay the matter before the Pope, because the assaults of the Ultramontanes, and the mode of warfare adopted by them in the French Roman Catholic Journals, Monde and La Franc, and the Univers of Montreal,—were subversive of Archiepiscopal authority, and destructive of the influence of the Church. The pet object of the Ultramontanes is to be permitted to found a University of their own, in opposition to that of Laval, the recognized theological school of the Province. The bull was thrown out by the last Parliament, and now His Holiness the Pope has decided against them. It may easily be imagined that the result of the mission of the Archbishop produces a profound impression in the religious world.

DISEASE.

That singularly-fatal disease, cerebro-spinal-meningitis has made its appearance in a malignant form, in this part of the country, and is giving no little trouble to the medical faculty comparatively unacquainted with it. Small-pox and scarlet-fever wrought disastrous ravages during the past two years, and it is to be hoped that the new terror will not attain great proportions. The wretched sanitary arrangements, and the utter disregard of rules for the preservation of health on the part of the people, make Quebec a camping-ground for contagious diseases. The opening of the season of

NAVIGATION

is earnestly looked for. Large numbers of vessels are reported from the English ports for Quebec, and there is every prospect of the season being a favorable one, as the rates are high and the demand lively. Active efforts have been made in Great Britain, during the year, to promote

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA,

and, with the first steamers, some 5,000 immigrants for Ontario are looked for. New and improved arrangements are being made at Levis for the reception of the strangers. The disgraceful disclosures of the Belle investigation in Montreal, where the Government Agent was proven guilty of transforming the Home into a sort of harem, may interfere with French immigration; but there will certainly be a large inflow from the British Islands. In Germany, the efforts of Canadian agents have not been crowned with much success. The Government took them in hand, and showed them that the people were not to be seduced into immigration if Bismarck knew himself, which he thought he did. Gen. McAdams, representing the Emigration Society of Alsace-Lorraine, is here now, treating with the Government for the cession of a tract of land upon which to settle a colony from the ceded provinces.

With the opening of the season of navigation, and the flooding of the port with foreigners, will commence the exciting period of the year, at least if the usual summer

REIGN OF TERROR

can do anything in the way of adding to the liveliness of the place. The frightful atrocities of last summer forced upon the Government the introduction of a measure for the suppression of the crimping system. What its general features may be I cannot say; but it is to be hoped that it will be thorough enough to remove from Quebec a foul blot which has long disgraced it.

LESTER.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

An Address by Mr. Henry Watterson, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Delivered Before the Indiana Press-Convention, at Indianapolis, May 1, 1873.

It will not be considered irrelevant, I trust, if standing in the presence of an association of editors, I proclaim a long-cherished and well-defined belief in societies which guild themselves upon the noble principle of mutual admiration; nor will you charge me with an excess of loyalty if I add that, whilst respecting them the more the larger and the stronger they become, I am by no means indifferent to their advantages where they are not so imposing and numerous, but happen to be reduced within the compass of quadrilateral lines. Because my friends, all considerable eminence springs in a measure out of that which is called in common life the co-operative system. We are living in an epoch not of miracles but of mechanics; of multitudinous social, scientific, and professional complexities; and instead of its being true that a man of parts gets on faster and fares better without assistance and encouragement, the reverse is true. One mind aids another; one hand holds up another; one heart cheers another; and, as a man is really an able man, the greater need and use he has for his supports, for that reserved force, without which battles could never be won, nor great edifices constructed, nor political organisms set in motion, nor newspapers made up and issued. Neither is this indispensable help purely muscular and artificial; it is often spiritualistic and artificial, illustrating the homely adage that "two heads are better than one, though one be a sheep's head." Men of genius have in all times sought association and moved in clusters. There was the Shakspearean cluster: there was the cluster which collected itself about the figure of old Sam Johnson; and there is in our day and country a notable cluster circling around Agassiz and giving to Boston the title of the Modern Athens; a mutual admiration society which Holmes has boldly avowed and defended, but which wants for no defense, being a most natural and reasonable brotherhood of poets, wits, and statesmen. This society has been represented in courts, in Senates, and in Cabinets, and its members, scarcely more by the special gifts of each than by the honest help and appreciation of all, are known throughout the world. You remember that the lion in the fable, who was shown a picture of his race lying prostrate beneath the foot of a triumphant human animal, observed, in his facetious, leonine way, that the situation would be reversed if a lion, instead of a mortal, had been the artist. Now it is given the journalist to be at once the lion and the artist, a creator and a critic; to depict his own profession; to control and magnify it; to write it fame, and the saying goes, and despite some delinquencies and disfigurements in his conduct, he has used this advantage so incessantly and so skillfully that journalism has come to be, what it was not when he first gave out the conceit—"a veritable Fourth Estate." The freedoms of the press obtained at each crisis more securely by the victories it is achieving over dependence and subsidy than by the liberality of the laws which guarantee it, is a sort of popular religion; and so truly is our journalism realizing the pretty common-places with which it once, in the days of its bondage and gloom, consoled itself, so thoroughly is it coming to realize the thoughts, the customs, and the manners of the age, and to be actually, and not figuratively

"A map of busy life,
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns,"

that thoughtful people, paraphrasing the race-course epigram of Randolph of Roanoke, are beginning to ask, if the press controls the country, who controls the press?

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

I am fully persuaded that, take it for all and all, the journalism of America is the very best in the world. It is a complete answer to the silliest sneer of the Cockneys touching our boasted "smartness" in trade, our literature. I do not mean to disparage Longfellow, and Whittier, and Lowell, Motley, and Bancroft; and I hope I shall not be suspected of seeking to steal a titular distinction for our craft at the expense of our greatest humorist, if I declare that the morning paper is the only autocrat of the breakfast-table. When I consider the labor and the learning that are devoted to books which will be fortunate if they get eight or ten thousand readers, and observe the increasing audiences which are gathering about the press, I mourn in silence but in sorrow at the sight of such men as Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and Mark Twain throwing themselves away, and I rejoice and am exceedingly glad in the salvation to journalism and the world of a soul so precious as that of John Hay. Badinage aside, my serious meaning is that every age has its interpreter; there was the age of the drama; there was the age of the pamphlet; there was the age of the novel. This is the age of the newspaper. As Congreve and Sheridan were, as Dickens and Thackeray were, the journalist may be, and partly is already; a man in whom a public interest, great or less according to his genius, is taken; a man who, loving his fellow-men, has it in his power to be loved by them. The process is very simple. To be kindly, honest, fearless, capable, that is all; and I name kindliness first, because if a newspaper would be popular it must, like an individual, carry a pleasant aspect; it must be amiable and unpretentious, speaking the language and wearing the habiliments of the people; bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, a sincere as well as an effective deliverer of their thoughts, wishes, and fancies. Neither if Shakspeare lived in our time, conceiving him to have been a robust, lithe, and hearty person; conceiving him to have been what we understand by an able person and an able-bodied, and, withal, a most gay and festive person. I take leave to doubt whether he would find the drama the best vehicle for his overflowing wisdom, his exuberant wit, humor, and fancy, his amazing activity; and I wonder that a man of such varied and large resources, of such vigorous, current, and racy faculties as Dion Boucicault should be comparatively a poor man, wandering about the world and writing plays, when he might be, had he bent himself that way, the editor of the London *Times*.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

I do not name the London *Times* as a first-rate example of first-class journalism. There is no journal of the first class in London. I am not able to say what the *Times* may have been in the days of Mr. Kinglake's somewhat apocryphal, shrewd, idle clergyman, who made it his duty to loiter about places of common resort and find out what people thought upon the principal subjects of the time. The press of London is, and has been, since I became acquainted with it, a pretentious jumble of incompletions; very polished and very dull; reminding one of those elaborate dramatic compositions which are said to be written for the closet.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

It can be said of the American press, on the other hand, just as Thackeray and Taine have said of the writings of Henry Fielding, that the cloth is none of the cleanest, and that the dishes might be better chosen; indeed, that the company makes but a small show of courtliness, and is often vulgar and ill-mannered; but, on the whole, that it has a jovial, happy faculty of standing by the weak and resisting the strong, of satirizing the wicked, exposing the base, detecting the false, and cheering the unfortunate, which could only come to a press whose roots are nourished by a free soil, and whose great boughs, spreading out wider and thicker, shelter a free people.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

We have heard a deal of late years about personal journalism. In the press of America, we must needs have an abundance of personal journalism; it is an appendage to our condition as well as a result of our character. During our civil war, it was remarked by foreign officers of experience who had come here to observe the progress of military events that individual valor and exploits not merely count for more with us than they do with European armies, but that they are required by our soldiery, who keep a close watch on their leaders. This is a Republican habit, and, as far as editors are concerned, it is rendered the more scrutinizing and inevitable by a comparative smallness of our towns, which are not large enough to afford concealment to an individual occupying a conspicuous local place. Those who read a newspaper are pretty sure to find out who it is that edits it; there is no possible escape; the man's simple comings in and goings out will discover him; and just as he happens to be a person of exceptional character or characteristics is he likely to be marked and talked of, until, being presently very well known, and, having himself charged with all the virtues and all the offenses of his journal, he is, involuntarily, a personal journalist. If you will but consider it for a moment, you will agree with me that James Gordon Bennett was as personal in his journalism, throwing as many of his peculiarities into it, as Horace Greeley; they suffered in kind and in degree; but both after their fashion were known, personally known, and neither could or desired to hide himself. Even Mr. Greeley's successor, though scarcely warm in his seat, and an exceptionally young and reliring man, is familiarly known by name and countenance to the great body of American readers; and I confess that, considering the case from this standpoint, I am unable to see how men like Marble, Dana, Bowles, White, and Halstead, filling the places they do, could, no matter how ardently they might wish it, envelop themselves in the mystery which surrounds the work-a-day drudges who forge those thunderbolts for the London *Times*. Nor does this seem to me a thing to be desired either by the journalist or by his readers. Becoming modesty and self-denial, joined to absolute disinterestedness in the public service, are all that should be sought; because the very nature of the journalist's vocation obliges him to be a man of action, to be in the midst of affairs, if not a part of them, to be ready, resolute, and personally informed—qualities not to be found in the recluse or the dummy. When I say that the journalist must be a man of action, I do not mean that he should seek office.

Men in their places are the men who stand, and the functions of the politician and the journalist are totally different. Personalism is only objectionable when it becomes physically blatant or absurd and degenerates into mere childish vanity or idiotic conceit. It is considered, and it is, a most ennobling and admirable quality, when it causes Morton and Schurz to detach themselves from the rest in order that they may tell millions of their countrymen what *they* think on this question and on that. The journalist does not, in his most personal moments, display himself half so much as these, and, while he is under the warning of the pistol, a vehicle to the mere tickling of his own vanity, he is surely not to be blamed for going in at the front door, instead of creeping round by way of the back alley, nor stigmatized for holding his head up in the face of all the world, *non sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.*

THE PRESS WITHOUT A HISTORY OR JURISPRUDENCE.

This principle, fairly construed and carried out, underlies another, and the most important of the unseen forces in journalism—the sense of responsibility. The business of conducting newspapers is only just beginning to be recognized as a profession, like law, engineering, or physic; but it is yet a sort of common, unfenced and unappropriated field, without those landmarks of those precedents which make its fellow-toilers so venerable and so revered. It is at once without a jurisprudence and a history. I have been reading Mr. Hudson's recent book with interest and attention, and nothing that it contains has struck me with greater force than the general suggestion which it conveys of what must not contain a theory of journalistic practice. That must indeed be a barren field of speculation which furnishes so few abstract ideas to a man of such large experience as the biographer of the American press. I suppose all of you know the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and I suppose most of you know the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. You will agree with me that an essay on journalism from either would be valuable, because each has illustrated the profession of journalism by distinguished successes. But, don't you see that the very quality which has made them what they are, which has made the one an oyster and the other "indifferentialism." It crystallizes it in this way, that, when they came to the front, frivolous garrulity and mawkish gush were in the ascendant; they fought against pruriency in themselves as well as in their order, overcoming it in themselves. With a robustuous self-taught spirit, which was keen and delective, flashing upon it the sham and lighting up a cheat with peculiar species of new-fashioned, mirthful sincerity, truth-seeking and truth-telling, they resolved to maintain in their public intercourse the simple, colloquial tone which is common to private expressions of opinion; and, by practising this self-repression, they, very naturally, went to the extreme of it. They erred merely in degree, and in the right direction; but, whilst it may be said of them that

E'en their frailties lean to virtue's side,

I wish they could be induced to speak out as Medill spoke out in this very place a year or two since, and as Reid spoke out in New York not so long ago, and as I am trying very inadequately to speak out on this occasion, toward the establishment of some general, if not some special, conception of a system by which we not merely get our daily bread, but which I am sure the greater number of us are interested in advancing, in purifying, in elevating among the professions and in the repute of men. With this in mind, I speak of the responsibility which presses upon every newspaper conductor; and I shall speak confidently and earnestly, because, having some taste for investigating the causes of things, and having had considerable experience in the experimental part of our vocation, I am satisfied that in journalism as in every conceivable sphere of life, the foundation of success is credit. What is it that makes you trust your money in a bank? Confidence in its management. What is it that makes you rally around a favorite party leader? Confidence that he knows more of the science of government; that he is a better representative of your peculiar notions, and that he is to be relied on with greater assurance than his competitor. You do not wish your bank or your politician to exchange their places. The banker might get on but poorly in public life, and the politician would, in all likelihood, scarcely get on at all as a practical financier. Apply this rule of fitness to the press. What is it that the people want of a newspaper? Not so much the science of banking and government, as the raw material, the facts out of which they may construct a rude, popular science, which the scientists themselves must consult. They want to feel, first of all, that it is reliable; that it is unbought by sordid interests, and unseduced by passions and prejudices, which the unexcited heart of our better nature secretly tells us are unjust. I do not say that racy, reckless writing, fierce or wrongful, is unattractive; it certainly pleases one side of our mixed nature with a diabolism more or less common to all men. But it cannot hold its own, and never has held its own, when brought into competition with upright, painstaking, sensible, and informed writing, supported by those ordinary mechanical appliances which are indispensable to the commercial success of newspapers. Of course the action of newspaper success is twice. As action is said to be to oratory, so is currency to journalism. But what sort of news, what sort of currency? I answer, trustworthy information, of some use, interest, and import, recent enough to be given to the public for the first time; and, if commented upon, to be fairly commented upon. I do not believe it to be the mission of journalism to fish in the sewers for scandal and to loiter up and down the world in quest of gossip. There are many things not fit to be told that may amuse or disgust the public. There are many other things not telling of which might bring a rogue to his deserts. In cases of this sort what are we to do?

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF JOURNALISM.

Let us take an example. One of my reporters comes in late at night, and says, breathlessly, that a prominent banker has absconded with $500,000 and the wife of a fashionable up-town clergyman. I am overjoyed, of course—I mean professionally overjoyed—for, though this same banker is my neighbor, and lives in a much grander house than mine, though he refused but yesterday to allow me to overcheck my deposit, I entertain no grudge against him. I am simply rejoiced that to-morrow's issue of the *Courier-Journal* is to go out with a first-class sensation. It comes out accordingly with the startling disclosure that Mr. So-and-so has disappeared; that he was last seen at the depot in Jeffersonville, with Mrs. So-and-so; that there has been a good deal of scandal in religious, aristocratic, and banking circles for some time, about Mr. So-and-so's business habits and his unfortunate intimacy with Mrs. So-and-so; that persons best acquainted with him never doubted him to be at heart a villain; and, finally, that "at the late hour at which we write," his family being prudently sent away, in order to facilitate his diabolical purpose, and his cashier not being within reach of our reporters, we must refer the full particulars of this horrible and lamentable affair until "our next issue." Well, next day comes, and what does it disclose? It discloses in the first place, that our reporter has picked up one of those rumors which now and then take complete, though happily only brief, possession of the streets. He knew that we had no love for Mr. So-and-so, and he colored and substantiated his story; let us say he believed in it. The facts are simply that Mr. So-and-so has gone to Cincinnati with Mrs. So-and-so, who is his sister; and all the rest is false.

There is a fight or a libel suit.

You will say at once that this is an extreme case; unlikely to occur where ordinary prudence was employed; impossible to occur in a well-regulated, discreetly-handled newspaper office. I admit it; but why? Because of the prominence and influence of the parties supposed to be involved. But it is not at all improbable, nay, it is common, where they are less conspicuous and potential; where they happen to be poor, obscure, work-people charged with crime, and having scanty means of righting themselves. The law presumes a man to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. The press, not merely usurping the functions of the law in arraigning a man whom the constable has no warrant to arrest, goes still farther, and assumes him, prima facie, to be *guilty*. After many weeks, if the case of the accused comes to trial, he is acquitted; the law makes him an honest man; but there is the newspaper which has condemned him, and cannot, with a dozen retractions, erase the impression left and the damage done by a single paragraph.

THE NEWSPAPER AS IT WAS.

Five and thirty years ago these ideas would probably have been stoutly denied by the most celebrated of our journalists, and were certainly contradicted by the editorial practice of the period. Curious and comical period! when Richard Smith wore unbecoming roundabouts and William Hyde instituted the black art of selling newspapers on the banks of the Ohio; when Walter Haldeman kept books for George D. Prentice; when Joseph Medill pulled a press at Cleveland; when M. D. Potter wheel-barrowed his forms through the streets of Chicago; when Greeley, Raymond, and Bennett were obscure, and the press glorified itself in the persons of half a hundred forgotten worthies, who wrote fierce nonsense, and fought duels, and hickuped Fourth-of-July orations every day in the year in exceading bad grammar. Journalism in those days was a sort of inebrious knight-errantry, a big joke, considerably drunken and blood-stained. Now and then I turn back to it and contemplate it, and whenever I do so I begin to choke up between a laugh and a cry; it was so funny, it was so tragic! I have had the advantage, and I may say the happiness, to be intimately associated with a great man of the new school of journalism, and the very greatest man of the old school, and to mark by comparison, the ideas and the methods of both. The comparison, instructive in itself, shows the changes which have come into the life of the American press within a quarter of a century. In the old time the journalist was a mere player, strutting and fretting his hour upon the stage, acting a part by command of his inward lord, the party leader. He was about as much in earnest in his role of "organist" as Mr. Booth is in his role of Richelieu or Hamlet; that is, it suited him and he adopted himself to it. He was the politician's squire and the party's hack—neglected or rewarded according to the caprice of his master. That was Prentice. With all his gifts—his wit, sagacity, and courage—Prentice lived the life of a slave. Recalling the fact always, he only realized the cause toward the end. Haldeman, on the other hand, set out in life at a different gait; he was self-reliant, a singular compound of modesty, industry, and ambition; he went "slow," and trusting to his own necessarily crude resources and ideas, the ideas and the resources of a pioneer, he began and fought just as Medill and Potter did, a good fight with partisan and subsidized journalism, winning it in the long run, as a matter of course. Whilst I rejoice in the genius of Prentice, and am delighted by it, proud of the mark he made for us all, I cannot find words strong enough to urge the self-reliance, the patience, and the industry, the wisdom of Potter, Medill, and Haldeman. I had never flattered myself with the notion of how much I knew about the practical handling of a newspaper before I became the companion of Prentice, and I had never the conceit so thoroughly taken out of me as when I became the companion of Haldeman. I do not say that Horace White may not be a better trained journalist to-day than Joseph Medill, who trained himself from the ground floor and fought upward against odds and time. I am sure that Murat Halstead is an abler editor than his predecessor, who was a hero and a man of genius. What I do say, and mean to impress upon you, is that when Potter, Haldeman and Medill began to evolve the mystery of modern journalism out of the chaos of consciousness, the problem was more blank and the future less assured than the problem and the future are to you in the work of emancipating the press—the country press—from its present thraldom; for I should waste the time we spend in coming here, and should poorly acquit myself of the privilege which I enjoy in addressing you, were I not kindly allowed me, if I should let the occasion pass with a few glittering generalities touching journalism at large, and a pretty phrase or two about our greater journalists. The purpose of my coming, its logical import and mark, is that weekly, provincial or county journalism which is so largely, if respectably, and so intelligently represented here. The greater journals take care of themselves. The greater journalists, whether they be good or wise, creditable or unworthy, are able to make a figure in the world. In any event they are few in number. If journalism ever is reformed—if it ever realize the ideal I have been sketching in outline—its reformation must embrace the country press and enter into the home-spun no less than the imported fabric of the profession.

THE COUNTY PAPER.

I have thrown out, generally, the principles of conduct and enterprise which have given birth to the Independent Press, that is to the self-sustaining, non-partisan press—to that press which is sought to be run in the public interest, which affects not to be purchased or intimidated, which pretends to be controlled by its legitimate owners, and not by a clique or ring of politicians, which looks for its support exclusively to the people, which relies solely on public opinion for its good-will just as it relies on events, and its representative character as a popular interpreter and mouth-piece, for its vindication. If you will consider these principles carefully, if you will separate them minutely from their abstract setting and apply them to the every-day conditions that surround your life and labor, you will find them not merely adaptable, but comprehensive and infallible.

There are in this State of Indiana, living in villages, and passing comparatively obscure lives, professional men of real eminence and culture—lawyers and doctors who, transplanted to a larger field, would make a figure in the world. Twelve or fourteen years ago there was a young student at Terre Haute, unhonored and unknown, who rose to a national distinction, still keeping his beautiful but out-of-the-way dwelling place. Occupying no great official place, he signalized his genius as a pleader and politician all over the country; and now, though defeated and gone into retirement, he is perhaps stronger than ever he was, with a better future. Five-and-twenty years ago, at South Bend, another equally obscure young man began a career which was peculiarly distinguished and brilliant, carrying him from the office of a county newspaper into the National Congress, to the head of this, and finally up to the second place within the gift of the American people. Voorhees and Colfax were both village men; their lot was cast in an interior State; but each of them carved out of fortune a place for himself. Both became national influences. Turn your eyes to New England; take note of the trim little city of Springfield, in Massachusetts—merely a large village. You will find there a newspaper more praised, abused, and quoted than any other newspaper in America. Sam Bowles has simply done, in his way, what Dan Voorhees and Schuyler Calfax did and that way was by being a man of parts as they are, he adapted himself to his situation in life. He made the best of himself by doing faithful, conscientious work in the sphere where in his lot was cast. The same is open to every man; only the county journalist has a better, because an almost untilled, field for the planting and reaping of a plenteous harvest.

[Mr. Watterson discussed also the importance of newspapers being independent in all their business relations, discarding all "favors," and maintaining firmly a scale of advertising rates adjusted upon the true value of the service performed.]

THE BATTLE BEFORE THE PRESS.

I might go on endlessly with the many incidents which belong to the matter of newspaper independence, and are inevitably suggested by it. You will not charge me with presumption, I hope, because I have sketched the character of a journalism which I do not pretend to realize in my own practice, earnestly as I am wedded to the theories in which it is constructed, and thoroughly as I believe it to be the journalism of the future. I have had some opportunities to test the efficacy and value of many of the hints which I have been throwing out here in time of peace and in time of war, and it is my unqualified opinion that, wielded with prudence, justice, and truthfulness, having the right on its side, and being handled with ordinary composure sure and skill, the press is, as the old saying puts it, "mightier than the sword." But to be mighty, it must be free, and to be free, it must be self-sustaining and self-respecting. There is a great fight before us for liberty; a fight as old as the hills. The fight of the poor against the rich; the fight of the weak against the strong; the fight of the people against the corporations. The corporations just now hold the vantage ground. They began by corrupting the newspapers; and they have gone so fast and so far that they are able at last to buy up Legislatures, to command the services of capable and astute politicians, and even to shape the course of parties. The people are becoming aroused, and, being aroused, they look around them for weapons of defense. Thus seeking the means of war, they have taken hold of the press as the most warlike engineary within their reach, and, if it be true that the press controls the country, it is because the people, controlling the press, engage it in their interest, supporting it with a reserve power of public opinion. The silly old notion of "writing down to the people" is exploded. The effort now is to write and act up to the people; for the people, in the aggregate, are wiser and purer than any one man, even though that one man should be the editor of a newspaper.

I make no plea for that sort of independent journalism which represents the caprices of a single editor and piques itself on its immunity from obligations to party work. I know very well that parties are essential to republics, and that organization is essential to parties. I am myself a good party man, but I am not so good a party man as to accept the theory that politics is war; that a partisan line, like a military line of battle, should divide me from my neighbors who differ from me in points of fact or in the construction which I may habitually place upon civil questions and which requires me to 'fall low, bear malice, and be guilty of all uncharitableness in order that one set of gentlemen shall hold office and another set to be kept out of office. I say, and in using the first person singular I mean to be understood as speaking for every editor who is satisfied with his business, that I want no office; that I have a better office already than I can hope to get if I do my duty; and, that, therefore, fairly representing the ideas which group themselves very naturally about a certain point in our political field of action, I stand for them in their truths and not in their falsehoods; I stand for them as they are just and not as they are merely selfish, strategic, or passionate, running into excesses, and excusing their errors with wantonness and wrongs. I believe I stand where the people, who gave me all I have and who alone can give it to me, would have me stand, as a journalist, for, in the long run, the people are pretty sure to find out whether a newspaper is whimsical and eccentric, simply pretentious and individualized, or whether, guided by modesty but inspired by earnestness, it is a mouth-piece of that yearning for public honesty, good nature and fair-play, which are characteristic of our laughter-loving, brave-hearted American genius.

PRAY DO NOT THINK

I am striking too high. These are but simple and easy lessons in human nature, the source and resource, the buttress and the bell-tower of journalism and a free press. They are attainable by the smallest journalist of the smallest village, and not until they are learned and practiced by the lesser journalists of the country, can we hope for that journalism which, ideal now, is destined to win the fight of the people against the corporations; to substitute a national and popular spirit against mere demagogism and party spirit; and, if such be God's providence, to establish that Universal Republic which, based on universal intelligence, is to bring us peace on earth and good will among men. Emancipate the press from its thraldom to Mammon by making it self-sustaining! Bind it with hooks of steel to the service of the people! Acknowledge no master except that of which you yourselves are component parts—a Board of which you are members—a Cabinet of which you are ministers—a Senate of public opinion. It is the only service that gives plenty of pay and honest pay; it is the only service of which a man may be proud and in which he may feel happy. Throw off the old execrable badge, faded and tattered and worn-eaten by its dishonoring memories and inscriptions, for that other badge, that insignia of rank and independence, which says: "I am no man's dog. I am a man among men. The roof above me is my own. This threshold is mine; and, holding no commission but that which, sent from Heaven, makes me a spokesman for my fellow-men, and having no weapons except a handful of types, I am able to defy the world that proposes unlawfully to interfere with me supported by an army, numerous and powerful, which is ready to rally at a moment's notice for the defense of itself, which is my defense." I believe in that sort of journalism, and I believe that that sort of journalism will come to be believed in by every man who edits and reads a newspaper.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., April 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Plymouth is one of the most thriving towns in Northern Indiana. Situated in the heart of a fine agricultural region, with the transportation facilities of two first-class railroads and a third in process of erection, being the county-seat of Marshall County, and having an enterprising and public-spirited class of men for citizens, we possess strong elements of permanent prosperity. Plymouth is ambitious. Claiming a population of 2,500, she, on Friday last, cast off her village swaddling clothes, and donned the official robes of a juvenile city. At a municipal election on that day, the leading issue being village or city, her citizens, by a large majority, decided in favor of a city organization.

The *Democrat*, of this place, has inaugurated an unique feature in country journalism. It has a legal, a medical, and an educational department in its columns, presided over, respectively, by lawyers, physicians, and a school-examiner.

The lumber interest of this county is of considerable importance. Black-walnut timber abounds in the surrounding country, especially in the neighborhood of Argos. Of the value of this species of lumber, some idea may be formed from the fact that over $100 is often paid for a single tree.

Trade here is suffering at present from the effects of a mud-embargo,—the farmers, who are the principal customers of Plymouth merchants, being unable to come to town, owing to the wretched condition of the dirt-roads, rendered almost impassable by the recent protracted rains.

The bulk of last year's crop is still in the hands of producers, through this part of Indiana, who have been holding on in the hope of an advance in prices.

J. M.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE MODOCS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your article in Thursday's TRIBUNE on "The Modoc Slaughter" will meet the approval of every right-thinking reader; and it ought to turn the attention of the Government towards the best method of exterminating these demons in human shape.

The peace-policy, in the minds of all but idiots and lunatics, is played out. Almost as futile and ineffectual as the policy of sending against the Indians raw troops, unacquainted with their method of fighting. Such reconnoissances in force as that lately attempted in the Lava-Beds are as foolish as can be imagined. The only way to fight Indians to advantage is to use Indian strategy; and the man who can do this effectually are to be found in sufficient numbers in almost every mining town in California.

Let the Government, then, let out the job of exterminating the Modocs, by contract, to Californians. There are plenty of the old pioneers there who would undertake the job at a tithe of the present cost, and who would, moreover, do it so effectually that not a single buck Modoc would be left alive, after two months, to tell the distinction of his race.

B.

—The Trustees of the Cornell (N. Y.) University have accepted a gift tendered by a gentleman, whose name is not yet publicly announced, of the sum of $30,000 for the endowment of a religious lectureship, to be held by eminent clergymen of the various denominations.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.

Second Day's Session of the Unitarian Conference.

Work of the Denomination in the West.

Opposition to Reading the Bible in the Public Schools.

Amendments to the Constitution---Election of Officers.

MORNING SESSION.

The second meeting of the Western Conference of Unitarian Churches was held yesterday at the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. The President, Mr. D. L. Shorey, was in the chair. Owing, doubtless to the disagreeable weather, the attendance was not so large as that of the preceding day.

The meeting was opened by devotional exercises, led by the Rev. Charles Noyes, of Cincinnati.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, then delivered an essay on "The Western Conference and Its Work." He believed that the annual meetings of the body imparted strength to the denomination, and widely extended the circle of its influence. The General Conference was undoubtedly a well organized institution, and active in Christian work. Its power, however, was felt more at the East than at the West. It was too far removed from the latter section to have the proper effect on its Unitarian inhabitants. The Western Conference ought to be made the National Conference for the West, and if every Liberal Christian organization within its jurisdiction would send delegates, and if the general attendance would be increased, the result to the Church would be beneficial in a marked degree. He did not favor the idea of cutting loose from the National Conference, or in separating the funds of the two institutions.

A DISCUSSION FOLLOWED

on the points presented in the essay, the speeches being limited to ten minutes each.

Mr. H. F. Bond, of Toledo, asked: "Shall the Western Conference live? Shall it be revived?" He desired that it should live, in order that the better organized churches of the East might be shown how much their brethren in the West stood in need of their assistance. He explained the difference in the membership of Unitarian societies in the two sections, and contended that the Western Unitarians had many obstacles thrown in their way by the misunderstanding of their faith by those who strayed away from other beliefs.

The Rev. S. S. Hunting, of Indianapolis, objected to that portion of the essay which set forth the opinion that the Unitarian faith had deceased, instead of increased, in membership. Such was not the case. Several vigorous societies had been organized during the past year, and were now in a flourishing condition. In Kansas, particularly, the belief had taken strong hold, and the Southern Illinois society contained a great many more Unitarians than they did a year ago. In Iowa, also, the movement was progressing favorably, as the local conference reports showed.

The Rev. Mr. Shippen said he had no word of discouragement to offer any person who was striving for Unitarian work, and trusted that nothing would be discouraged by the words of a doubting brother. Had he allowed himself to listen to the discouraging words of others, he would not now be a minister. When did a Conference in the West contain so many prominent ministers as the present one, or so many interested laymen? Was this discouraging? Did this show that the denomination was losing strength numerically? If the rich churches of Chicago can be made to pay their share toward Western missionary labor, the East will soon show that they appreciate the effort being made in this comparatively new country, and will do their share toward assisting the struggling. If the Western people would only be satisfied this question, there would be less discouraging talk East and West.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, with reference to the essay, were presented by the Rev. Robert Laird

SCIENCE BAULKED.

Outrageous Conduct of a West Side Policeman.

The Planet Vulcan Escapes Through His Interference with an Astronomer.

Full Particulars of the Occurrence at Union Park Yesterday Forenoon.

As the street-cars went back and forth past Union Park, yesterday forenoon, from the rising of the sun even till near mid-day, the conductors and drivers noticed, in the middle of the park, a man standing out in the rain, beside something which looked like a mounted telescope. At first they thought it was an employe of the Board of Public Works, running a line of levels; but, as they saw that he remained continually at the same spot, they concluded that he must have something to do with the artesian well, which, as every one knows, is to be sunk there this summer.

Some of the residents on Washington street and Park avenue, walking through the Park on their way down town, saw the man with his telescope, and stared at him curiously from beneath the rims of their umbrellas, and took it for granted that he was in the employ of the Board of Public Works. Since it was so wet, and the man stood out in the middle of a grass-plat, they did not stop to ask him any questions. But the small boys in the neighborhood, who disregarded the orders of their mammas and went out in the rain, came at once to the belief that he had a little peep-show, and that, if they could only look through the little hole at one end of the brass tube, they could see wonderful things. So they formed a circle around the man, and stared at him with open mouths, after the fashion of children. As for the man, he looked occasionally at the sky, and then, after rubbing the rain out of his eyes, he looked at his watch, and then he gave a groan. The boys remained silent for some little space, fancying that this was the showman's way of introducing his subject, but when he kept on looking and groaning for many minutes, they found it wearisome, and finally attempted to enter into conversation with him, after the courteous manner of the youth of the West Division:

"Say, mister, how much do you ask for looking at your show?"

To this the man made no reply, but gazed at the blackening sky, and groaned again. Then he observed that there seemed to be little chance of an observation, and asked the children what they would give. They fumbled in their respective pockets, and brought forth five coppers, ten marbles, an old door-knob, a top, and a slate-pencil, which valuables, he thought, would compensate him for the gratification of their youth. So he put them all in his pocket, and then held the boys up to the little end of his telescope; but, though they looked with the left eye and the right, and screwed up their little faces with many wrinkles, it all looked black to them. They did not see anything, as was natural, for the man had not taken the cap off his telescope.

Then the little ones grew indignant, informed the man that he was a fraud, and insisted upon the return of their valuables. He declined to do anything of the kind, and then they, instead of appealing to the law, withdrew in a body to the gravel walk, a short distance off, and began heaving rocks at the man, who at once unfurled his umbrella and held it as a shield in front of his instrument. The rain came down very fast, and tore rents in the gingham, whereat the man groaned still more profusely, and bewailed the necessity that compelled him to sacrifice a 75-cent umbrella in the cause of science.

While ignorance, typified by small boys armed with chunks of limestone, was waging war on knowledge, crouching behind its gingham umbrella, the vigilant custodian of the park, who warns people off the grass, fires out boats at exorbitant rates, curses expressmen who try to drive through his dominions, and slaps children who attempt to feed the animals on matches and glass vials, heard the row, and, after hoisting his umbrella, set out for the scene of action. When the boys saw him coming they scattered like a flock of ducks when a shot comes among them. The man with the instrument, feeling that the shower of meteoric stones had ceased falling, furled his umbrella, after looking pathetically at the holes in it, and felt his instrument, to see if it had sustained any injury. Then he took off his hat, which had not been fully sheltered, and stared ruefully at a couple of dents in it.

By the time he had concluded these investigations, the guardian came up, and wanted to know what business he had there. He did not want any loafers running around trampling down his herbage. Where was his license? If he did not show him his permit for exhibiting his penny-show, he would hand him over to the police.

Then the man took out of his pocket a book of logarithms, and extracted from it the following:

> OFFICE BOARD PUBLIC WORKS, April 30, 1873.—It having been represented to this Board that a planet named Vulcan will be seen in Union Park to-morrow forenoon, in company with the sun, and that, in some way not understood by this Board, it is of importance to the commercial interests of Chicago that the planet should be seen, permission is hereby granted to ——, to occupy the grass at Union Park from sunrise till noon. By order of the Board,
>
> F. H. BAILEY, Secretary.

The watchman read this laboriously, and then, observing it was all right, marched off.

So the man with the telescope, left all to himself, put his permit back in his pocket again, looked at the planet Vulcan, and observed that Vulcan would leave that vicinity in a few minutes.

Shortly afterwards, a private carriage, drawn by a couple of fine horses, drove up to the eastern entrance of the park. There alighted from it the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, the well-known head of the Chicago Astronomical Society, a reporter from his paper, two or three subordinates from the Observatory, and a large equatorial telescope, and a zenith sector, which the coachman carried to a spot about 200 yards south of the place selected by the first man with the telescope. Then Mr. Scammon looked contemptuously at the other observer, who looked contemptuously at him, such being the amenities of science. Mr. Scammon sat upon his little stool, under the shelter of an umbrella. He beguiled his leisure moments by reading the three hundred and twenty-ninth volume of the complete works of Emanuel Swedenborg. The reporter took out his notebook, and stood deferentially behind Mr. Scammon. The subordinates took out their watches and looked at the sky. The watchman, seeing this new party, whom he at first thought were lunatics out a Maying, started to drive them out, whereat Mr. Scammon, folding down the leaf in his book at that point where Swedenborg says that under no circumstances does the spirit of a mother-in-law find admission to the sphere in which her loving son-in-law dwells, that being one of the consolatory passages in the writings of that worthy, produced a permit from the Board, similar, except in name, to that one given above. The watchman marveled at the ways of the Board, but went off. Mr. Scammon returned to his book, occasionally reading a passage to the reporter, who invariably said, "How grand!"

Presently a venerable individual with a green umbrella, and with India-rubbers on, came pattering through the park, and, seeing Mr. Scammon and his crowd, asked, addressing no one in particular, what the object of their gathering was. The reporter was just answering, had indeed gotten out one or two words, when he was interrupted by his superior:

"Stop, young man. Do not give any information until I have asked one or two preliminary questions. Do you," said he, addressing the man with the green umbrella, "deposit in the Mechanics' National Bank?"

"No, sir, I have no bank account."

"Do you subscribe for the *Inter-Ocean*?"

"No, sir."

"Then it will be impossible for me to give you any information. It would be contrary to all my principles to give something for nothing. I do business in another way, sir, as you may see by the motto on this book: 'He who giveth to J. Y. Scammon, lendeth to the Lord.'"

The person who "wanted to know" started off, but seeing the solitary man with the telescope at a little distance, went up to him, and asked what they were all there for.

The man replied that he was there to find Vulcan.

The stranger thought that was queer, for the only thing named Vulcan, that he had ever heard of, was a peculiar brand of cook-stove, remarkable for burning much fuel and giving out little heat; "consuming it," as the sellers said. So he respectfully asked why he was hunting for a cook-stove in Union Park.

Then the man proceeded to explain. It had been stated that there was a little planet named Vulcan, which was so near the sun, being only about 19,000,000 miles from it—[here the stranger began to open his eyes and breathe hard]—that it was impossible to see it at all, except at very long intervals of time. It was as difficult to see Vulcan twice in a lifetime as to see the bird Phœnix. He had been telegraphed that Vulcan and the sun were together at Shanghae, China, on the 23d of April, and would leave there that afternoon for the East. They were therefore due on the meridian of Union Park sometime between sunrise and noon, and, if it would stop raining and clear off, he hoped to see them. At that moment, however, they were in the centre of an area of low barometer, as he could perceive by looking at one of those useful instruments, which was hanging from one of the branches of a mountain-ash near by. This was the only time that Vulcan could be seen from Union Park for half a century, and, since he did not expect to live so long, he was in great and natural distress. Here a tear trickled down his cheek, and was lost in his beard.

It was then about 11 o'clock.

A few minutes afterwards a policeman came in sight with some small boys behind him. They were the youths of that morning, the ones who had bartered their valuables for a look into a hole with only one end to it. It appears that the more these small boys brooded over the loss of the marbles and top, the worse they felt, and at last they told a policeman that a man was running a swindling game in the park, and had cheated them out of much wealth. It so happened that this officer read the papers, and is familiar with the many complaints which have been made therein of the negligence shown in dealing with West Side gamblers. So he said to himself, "I will arrest this sport, and to-morrow in the papers I will read a paragraph commending Officer Spivins for his prompt discharge of duty, and recommending that he be made a Sergeant."

Followed by the boys, he marched up to the man with the telescope, and informed him that he was under arrest for running a confidence game. The man expostulated, showed his permit, and told of Vulcan, and how he would not be around there for fifty years, but the officer was two smart for that, you know, and told him to shoulder his traps, and march. Then this man, with his soul distracted with fear lest Vulcan should fall into Mr. Scammon's hands, and be rechristened Scammonia or Swedenborgia, observed to the officer, "Then why don't you take those fellows over there? They are running twice as big a game as I am." The officer thought that was reasonable, and promised to arrest the opposition party as soon as he could return from locking up his prisoner, whom he conveyed to the Lake Street Station and put in a cell, and his instrument he shoved into a corner. Then, going back to the park, he learned from one of the small boys that the Scammon party had departed.

The man with the telescope amused himself meanwhile by drawing diagrams of the motions of the planetary bodies on the walls of his cell, and then trying to organize an astronomical class among the officers off duty.

Late in the afternoon the error was discovered, and the man discharged. The zealous policeman, finding what he had done, left town last night.

HOOSIER BROWN'S VICTIM.

Characteristic Letter From Tim. W. Fuller—How the Eminent Chicagoan Lost His Money and Watch—His Advice to Charley Reed.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your wide-spread journal of the 25th inst I find an article setting forth I had been robed by one Hoosier Brown of $9,000, & that me & my partner Rainforth are now under indictment for conspiracy to defraud & on account of my being East our trial will have to be deferred. Also its very doubtful if Brown did rob me, that I may have given Brown the money that I might have a good excuse for remaining away from Chicago. Also that the States Attorney was very indignant when he learned of my absence, but has done all in his power to punish these two swindlers. My reply is this: I was walking down Broadway on the morning of the 16th inst., and met Eli Brown. Was glad to see him, as I had done him some favors in days gone by, in his hour of need, and supposed of course, meeting him here he must be well fixed for money. So imagine my disappointment, when he told me he was broke and asked for a loan, and he got it, a small one, however. From that time until Saturday, 19th inst., we met often, and we met too on that Saturday morn rather early, and a cold disagreeable morning 'twas: snowing, and raining. So we took something to cheer the inner man, & of which something we repeated several times through the day, until the shades of evening chased about us near the Astor House, when I engaged a cab to take us to our respective homes, &, on looking for *My Friend* Brown (who I supposed was beside me), I found him gone. Having occasion to time the cabman, I found my watch was also gone, & soon made the discovery my $1,400 (not $9,000) was gone which was in a U. S. Ex envelop in the breast pocket. I soliloquized, 'Twas mine. 'Tis yours. Will he be as generous to me when broke, as I was to him. I went to my room & slept, & dreamed, of fortunes fickle goddess, & on Sunday went to call on Brown but he had changed his sleeping place. Late in the day I chanced to meet him & we Brown divide; give me half my money & the pawn ticket for my watch & we will call it square. He gave me such a look of holy horror & innocence, and denied so strenuously having either, that I believed him. I says, well, I am broke. He says I passed a $20 cony last night & will divide, & he gave me $5. I never spoke of my loss to any other, till the following Wednesday morn. I went into to an eating house to stand the proprietor off for my breakfast, till I could hear from my native heath, Chicago. Ere I had my breakfast the proprietor introdneed me to Mr Phil Farley of the Metropolitan Detective police of this city & much as I hate to meet this class of men I found *him* very much of a gentleman. He gave me good advice. I took it, & on Thursday morn the 19th inst he sent for me to me to come to the central Station. I went, when he asked for a description of my watch. I gave it. He then told me had my watch, that Brown had sold it to a party for $50 & told him he stole from the Hillside man; I did not have Brown arrested but Mr Farley brought him in from 5th avenue Hotel. Locked him up & held me for a witness.

I am just now subpœna to appear before the Grand Jury in his case to-morrow, & from a copy of the subpœna with instructions on the back I take the following, (viz) If for any reason you desire to charge withdrawal or to have leniency extended to the accused, state the same to the District Attorney up stairs, as there are some cases in which the law allows such withdrawal & wherein leniency is just. Now I know how tis myself & propose to have it withdrawn if possible. Mr Reed need not be indignant at my absence. let him try me same as though I was there & if convicted I will be on hand & abide the result. He need not even send word to anybody for me, I only require to be notified by letter. My place of business is at 183 Broadway, sign of Fuller & co, but I shall return anyway soon as I can make a raise. Now Gentlemen You have given me many a hard rub in your paper, please insert this without comments & oblige & Believe me most Respectfully Yours TIM. W. FULLER

PERSONAL.

Gen. H. F. Clarke and family, Newport, are at the Gardner.

Col. J. R. Lewis, United States Army, is at the Sherman House.

H. C. Atkins, Superintendent of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, is at the Sherman.

C. E. Gorham, General Manager Western Division of the Fort Wayne Railroad, is at the Gault House.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: J. B. Guilford, Denver; George Wells, Quincy; J. C. Johnston, Aurora; L. C. Kilham, Oneida, N. Y.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday, were the following: H. E. Berg, Philadelphia; R. J. Ingram, Cincinnati; E. S. Biden, St. Louis; P. C. Merserau, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday, were the following: L. B. Beardsley, Milwaukee; Dr. Chas. M. Harris, Philadelphia; F. W. Wilkinson, St. Louis; J. W. Ross, Pittsburgh; L. F. McDuffy, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: W. Irving, Nebraska; G. W. Crawford, Philadelphia; J. M. Barclay, Washington; S. Beymer, Pittsburgh; Fred. Petre, England; Dr. Bichings and wife, Rockford; George M. Preston, Boston; G. A. Winston, Louisville; C. Markell, Duluth.

—Certain property, it is just now known, was saved from the great Boston fire in a singular way. Mr. Richard Newcomb, of Quincy (about 10 miles from Boston), a few days since, on removing a pile of boards, found a note for $100 with eight 50-cent scrip pieces, all partially burned. They had all been laid away in some desk, and at the time of the fire had floated through the air that long distance without separating.

THE COURTS.

The "Knickerbocker" Defeated at Washington.

Railway Right of Way—The "Lamar" Going Into Chancery.

A $10,000 Gouging Affair—Bankruptcy Matters, Etc.

The efforts of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company to prolong their dying agonies by trying to delay action under the adjudication declaring the Company to be a bankrupt, came to a termination yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States having dismissed the writ of error sued out by the Company. The following telegram to a lawyer in this city, who is prosecuting some $250,000 of claims against the Company, will be interesting:

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1873.

To Thomas Dent, Attorney:

Insurance case against Comstock dismissed for want of jurisdiction. (Signed)

D. W. MIDDLETON,
Clerk of the United States Supreme Court.

GOING BACK ON HIS BARGAIN.

John I. Montague and Dexter Belknap file a bill in chancery, in the Circuit Court, against Albert H. Cook. They aver that, on the 27th of November, 1871, they purchased from Cook, who was acting as the agent of the owners in the East, a property consisting of two lime kilns and the usual appurtenances, agreeing to pay therefor $12,500, seller engaging that the leases of the property on which the lime works were situated should be extended for at least two years from the 1st of May, 1873, at an annual charge of $1,200; that since the sale complainants have been in possession of and have worked the lime kilns, and paid Cook over $8,000 on the purchase price; that Cook has failed in his performance of the contract of sale, not having settled the rents of the several lots as provided or procured the extension of the leases; that, on the 29th of April, Cook obtained possession of the property by means of a writ of replevin; that he stopped the working of the lime-kilns while they were in full operation, and is, by his action, in a fair way to destroy complainants' business; wherefore, they file their petition for an injunction restraining Cook from interfering, by means of the writ of replevin, with the progress of their business, and that he may be summoned to make answer to the charges in a Court of Equity.

A $10,000 EYE-GOUGING.

Morris Flynn begins an action in the Circuit Court against Edward Fitzgibbons, in which he seeks to recover $10,000 damages. Flynn, together with one Edward Barrett, on the 14th day of December, 1872, went into Fitz Fitzgibbons' bar on the corner of Wright and Jefferson streets, and offered to treat all present. At the same time he asked Fitzgibbons how much he owed for previous potations; Fitz looked through two ponderous tomes without finding complainant's name, and vented his spleen at not succeeding by assaulting him, and winding up by knocking out his right eye with a five iron weight. For over two years Flynn has nursed his wrath, and now he wishes to obtain redress at the hands of the law, and, to render his victory more certain, he is having Fitz arrested and held to bail.

WAS IT A SUICIDE?

The case of Grover v. The St. Louis Life Insurance Company, was resumed before Judge Troy yesterday, and proved very interesting. The evidence as to whether the insured, F. W. Perkins, committed suicide or not, is pretty evenly divided on both sides. The fact is shown that Perkins purchased a revolver, and two days subsequently was found lying dead in his store, with a revolver beside him of similar pattern to that he had bought. Against this there is brought the fact that there is no reason why he should have been tempted to commit suicide, as his social and business relations at the time of his death were as pleasant as could be. The case will probably be concluded this morning.

WELL-DESERVED DAMAGES.

In Judge Booth's Court the case of Frederick Boettcher v. Hugh Schweitzer, Leonard Ingalls, William P. Gray, Perry Powell, Edward Woodman, Edward Anstin, Spencer Kimball and Julius Kimball, for assault and false imprisonment, was concluded yesterday. On the night of the 25th of May, 1872, in the town of Jefferson, defendants dragged plaintiff out of his house, choked and kicked him, broke his arm, and landed him forcibly in the town jail where they kept him for six days, feeding him on bread and water. This cruel treatment so depressed plaintiff that he has ever since been partially insane. He was released from jail on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Gary, and immediately began a suit against the defendants which was tried before Judge Rogers, and resulted in favor of the gallant crew. This time, however, Boettcher won, none of the defendants appearing in answer to the charge, the jury finding for plaintiff with $5,000 damages.

THE "LAMAR" TO GO INTO CHANCERY.

George Chandler, Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company, reported yesteaday that the claims against the Company which have been reported to him amount to about the sum of $135,000, some of which are in judgment and others are wholly unsettled. That has no means of ascertaining the particular amounts or validity of unsettled demands, and, therefore, asks that the affair may be referred to one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery to take proof and ascertain the amounts due to the several creditors of the corporation.

INTERESTING RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY CASE.

Some little time since the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company filed a bill in the Kane County Circuit Court, asking an injunction restraining the Chicago & Pacific Railroad from entering upon the right of way at the junction of their main and branch roads near the city of Elgin, Kane County. The Chicago & Pacific

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. Dillon Benefit.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Mark Smith. "One Hundred Years Old."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. G. C. Howard as "Topsy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Little Nell. "Fidelia, the Fire-Waif."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Lottie Estelle. "White Eagle, or the Modoc War."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Modoc Question." "Quiet Lodgings."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. McKee & Rogers' Vaudeville Combination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st., and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, May 2, 1873.

Both branches of the Legislature have accepted the Compromise bill as amended by the Conference Committee.

The story which came from Manitoba, yesterday, of Indian Chiefs poisoned by American traders, who were in their turn killed by the bereaved tribe, is to-day pronounced untrue by a dispatch in the Toronto *Globe*.

President Grant celebrated the 1st of May by moving back to his old home in Galena, where he will hold a reception next Friday evening. Sunday next the President will spend in this city.

Fourteen bodies were recovered on Tuesday, from the Atlantic, now blown nearly to pieces, and twenty-seven the day after. Most of them were women. So far, 359 bodies have been taken from the wreck.

Humboldt believed that there was no moment at which an earthquake was not occurring at some point of the earth's surface, and, as the telegraph carries its circuits into every quarter of the globe, we get more and more evidence of the truth of the theory. Wednesday, for instance, news came of earthquakes in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres,—in the Sandwich Islands and Great Britain; and yesterday, several distinct shocks were felt at Cornwall, in Canada.

An adjourned session of the Legislature is to be held, beginning Jan. 6. The resolution of the Senate to this effect passed the House by the scant majority of two. As the votes were first cast, the resolution was defeated; but the same tactics were employed here as in Congress in the salary-grab, and members who had voted against the bill only to save appearances changed their votes in numbers sufficient to save it.

Bismarck has carried his bill for the training and regulation of the clergy through the Upper House of the Diet. This measure will prove a powerful blow in the contest which the great Chancellor is waging with the Church, and in which he has already succeeded in banishing the Jesuits and transferring the superintendence of the schools from ecclesiastical to civil hands. His last step is designed, as he stated in his speech before the Diet a week ago, to put an end to the domineering assumptions of the priesthood.

Some imposing inaugural ceremonies took place yesterday on the spot where the Vienna Exposition was to have been May 1. No less an authority than the Emperor of Austria declared that the Exposition was there and was open, but from the statements of the dispatches it is evident that the Exposition will not reach Vienna for a month or two. Most of it seems to be still on the road. Among other tardy arrivals will be 7,000 dray-loads of articles which have not yet reached the Prater, and can be received and unloaded at the rate of only twenty a day.

Warmoth's counsel, in asking the Supreme Court to allow an appeal from Judge Durell's decision, neglected to file any papers to sustain their application. On this account the Court has postponed the consideration of their motion until the fall term, and, if the opinion of the Supreme Court Bar is correct and is correctly reported, will not be anxious then to discuss the matter, as they would much prefer that Congress act upon it as a political question, and take it out of the field of judicial decision.

Only 51 of the 109 counties of Kentucky were represented in the Democratic State Convention held to nominate a State Treasurer. The resolutions breathe the spirit of '98. They reassert the familiar doctrine that the States are coequal, and sovereign; that the Federal Government may exercise only the rights delegated to it by the Constitution, and that it is essential that all the reserved rights of the States should be sacredly maintained. The conduct of the Government toward Louisiana is denounced as atrocious, and the Protective Tariff system is declared to be a violation of the Federal compact and of the rights of labor. Rigid economy must be observed in the administration of the Government, and the military must be held strictly subordinate to the civil powers. The resolutions close with an invitation for the co-operation of the Democracy of other States.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday. Mess pork advanced 30c per brl, but closed weak at $18.90 cash, and $18.25@18.30 seller June. Lard was 10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $9.05@9.10 cash, and $9.25@9.30 seller June. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clear, and 9½@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet and nominally unchanged at 10c bid for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady and less active at 87c per gallon. Flour was less active and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active and ⅝c lower, closing at $1.23⅜ cash and $1.26⅛ seller June. Corn was active and weak, closing at 37¼@37⅝c cash, and 40⅝c seller June. Oats were active and ⅛c higher, closing tame at 30¾@30⅞c cash, and 33¼c seller June. Rye was dull and ½c lower, at 69@69½c. Barley was more active and firmer, closing at 72@80c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were neglected and weak at 15@20c decline. Cattle were dull and lower, with sales at $3.00@5.75. There was a fair inquiry for sheep at Wednesday's prices.

THE PRINCETON CONVENTION.

The Convention held at Princeton, Bureau County, on Wednesday, was composed of over a hundred delegates, one county, Henderson, not being represented, and two others, Grundy and Stark, represented by one person each, who cast the full vote of his county,—the number of votes given by those present being 103. The Convention took a test vote upon certain resolutions, which were adopted—yeas, 57⅓; nays, 45⅔, the nine votes of Grundy and Stark Counties being given in the affirmative. These resolutions (published in full yesterday) declare:

1. That the Constitution of 1870 is, in all its parts, the supreme law of the State, and the Legislature should at once enact the laws necessary to execute the provisions in regard to railroads.

2. That the charters of railroads in this State are not contracts in the sense that they are paramount to the Constitution and laws of Illinois, and the Illinois provisions relating to railroads are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

3. That the railroads are highways and the companies common carriers, and the Legislature should pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates for transportation, and such legislation should be sustained and enforced by the judiciary of the State.

4. That they would support no man for Judge of the Supreme Court who does not agree with these resolutions.

5. That the judgment of the Supreme Court and the punishment of contempt in the case of the Chicago *Journal* is a violation of the principle of free government, &c.

Having adopted these resolutions by the vote named, the Convention nominated the Hon. A. M. Craig, of Knoxville, notwithstanding his written declaration that he was not a candidate and would not accept if nominated.

What we wish particularly to call attention to is the fact that the majority of this Convention have undertaken to decide questions of constitutional law which have perplexed the most profound lawyers that have appeared at the Bar or have sat on the Bench in this country. The Convention has permitted no difference of opinion, no question as to the extent of its decision; it absolutely decides that railroad charters are contracts, the obligation of which can be impaired by legislation, and that no part of the Constitution of the State is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Upon these points the Convention declares the law, and insists that no man shall be Judge who will not, before his election, announce that he will maintain that the decision of the Convention is right. The Convention further resolved that the Legislature should pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates for transportation, and such legislation should be upheld and enforced by the courts. The latter part of this resolution has no meaning unless it be that, whatever rates the Legislature may enact, the courts shall hold to be reasonable and just, purely because so declared by the act of the Legislature. What is a reasonable charge is a question of fact to be determined by the circumstances, and, whether the Legislature enact that 1 cent per mile per ton for freight and 1 cent per mile for passengers be a reasonable rate for their transportation, or that the railroads may charge 10 cents a mile for each passenger and for each ton of freight, the question of the reasonableness of the charge is in nowise changed. The Legislature cannot alter facts; it can no more make an unreasonable charge legal than it can make a reasonable one illegal. Nor can this be done by convention or town meeting. It can only be determined by a court and jury upon hearing the whole facts and circumstances of each case. But this Convention have declared that whatever rates the Legislature may prescribe shall be held to be reasonable, and that the courts shall enforce their collection, thereby committing the public interests to the mere discretion of a majority in the Legislature, and throwing away the great power of the courts, which is the only certain protection against the corruption of legislative bodies. The Legislature that fixes rates one day may change them the next. The Legislature that allows 3 cents a mile for passengers to-day may give legislative sanction to 6 cents to-morrow, and the Judge elected under the Princeton platform will be required to uphold the Legislature. Of all things else, the establishment of legislative discretion, in the place of courts and juries, is the most dangerous expedient. Nine-tenths of the evils which distress and harass business and clog the wheels of trade and production are the result of legislation; there is not a monopoly or any other institution arrayed against common right and common equality that is not the creature of legislation. Legislation is the abomination of the times. To erect the Legislature of this or any other State as the sole arbiter of public and personal rights, would be to select a despot whose whole career is marked by fraud, dishonesty, corruption, and defiance of public right. The Princeton Convention has resolved that it must have a Judge of the Supreme Court who will sit with tied hands, and declare that whatever the Legislature does is right, and must be the law. We can imagine no result so pleasing to the railroad corporations, and to monopolies generally, as the adoption of the principle that no court shall overrule an act of the Legislature, and that decrees of the latter body are final and absolute. Monopolies can deal more successfully with legislative bodies than with courts.

We do not propose to discuss whether the decisions of the Princeton Convention on questions of constitutional law are right or not. That is a question for the courts. The mistake of the Princeton Convention is in making the Judge decide, before his election, cases which are to be tried by him after his election. If a Judge should be required to pledge himself that when elected he shall, in a case before him between suitors, decide against one of them, without reference to his convictions of justice and law, what faith or confidence can be placed in such a Judge that he will not violate that pledge as readily as violate his oath of office? To demand of a Judge such a pledge is a confession that the man who makes it is not to be trusted as a Judge. To make such a pledge is a confession of the unfitness of the person making it for Judge. To substitute the platforms of conventions for the principles of law is a most hazardous experiment, and to have courts of law pronounce judgments founded upon the resolutions of the convention that nominated the Judges would be destructive of all respect for courts. If every Judge to be elected this year in Illinois is to take with him to the Bench the platform of the convention that nominated him, and to decide all questions under the dictation of that platform, then the judiciary of the State will sink below the level of the most degraded Justice of the Peace courts that ever disgraced this and other large cities.

It is sufficient to say that Judge Lawrence was not nominated by the Princeton Convention, nor was his name permitted to be presented to it. The gentleman who was named wrote a peremptory refusal to be a candidate, and declared that if nominated he would not accept. He is a respected member of the Bar, and doubtless has too high a regard for the character of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court to even accept an election with his action as a Judge already defined and marked out for him by a convention. Judicial honors under such circumstances would be galling to any respectable and high-minded man who is fitted for the place at all.

DEATH OF JAMES BROOKS.

The moral of the death of James Brooks is too useful to the American people of to-day to be passed over in silence. There is a higher law than that which has been crystalized in the motto, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" The sentiment would have its proper place in the ancestral worship practised among the Chinese, and may act as a useful restraint in private life, where the departed leave behind them friends to mourn the death, and where their faults die with the body. But it needs no argument to demonstrate that the rule would be hurtful if there was no exception when applied to public life and public men. When a man has thrown away great opportunities, when he has violated public trusts, when he has left the world worse than he found it by reason of his example, it is unfit that nought but praise should follow him to the grave, and that his living faults should be passed over in silence. It is not for his survivors to pass judgment upon James Brooks, it is true. We have no desire to do this, nor needlessly to speak in unkind words of the man who paid dear penance for the error of his life before he gave it up.

There is hardly a man in this country who has been so uniformly successful in contemporaneous politics as the late James Brooks. He seems to have been a favored son of fortune from the very beginning of his career. In early life he found kind friends and admirers who lent him that helping hand for the lack of which many a better man has spent his life in toilsome obscurity. He was born in the early part of the present century, was a college graduate, and was admitted at an early age to practice at the Bar. He entered upon journalism almost immediately, and at a time when journalism had begun to shape itself into a profession. He had the advantage of a residence at the Capital in a newspaper capacity, and of a trip to Europe as a newspaper correspondent. He was elected to the Maine Legislature when only 25 years of age, and thus became associated with politics at a time of life which enabled him to master its mysteries and become an adept in its workings. He enlarged his field soon after by removing to New York City, where, with the assistance that had always been ready for his advancement, he established the New York *Express*, which, for many years, has been one of the most profitable newspapers in the country. He secured a leading position in the politics of the State, served in the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, and then was sent to Congress. Eight times, in all, was he returned to his seat in Congress. Meanwhile, a hard-working brother remained at the editorial post in New York, claiming none of the honors of the position, and steadily holding the journal in its even course of prosperity. James Brooks acquired wealth along with distinction. He was able to take his recreation in a tour around the world, was held in esteem by his own party, whether Whig, Know-Nothing, or Democrat, and never the subject of contumely from his opponents. Personally, he was a tall, benevolent-looking man, of mild manner, polite address, and in every way calculated to secure the popularity that actually awaited him in life. It will be admitted that to such a man, with surroundings such as have been described, temptation was an easy thing to put down. He was beset by none of the necessities and extremities that are reasonably allowed to extenuate mortal offenses against personal and official integrity.

In the face of all the favors that had been showered upon James Brooks,—temporal, political, and social,—he permitted himself to use an official trust for his personal benefit, and to the detriment of the public interest. He was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, probably because of the special interest which he had displayed in the grand project of spanning the Continent with an iron rail. His active support of the scheme passed for patriotism, and added to his popularity and success. It turned out to be but a selfish episode of a selfish career. He identified himself with the Credit Mobilier system more largely than any other of the public men subsequently found to have been associated with it. He deliberately joined hands with a deliberate combination to defraud the Government at the very time he was occupying a position especially created for the purpose of guarding the Government's interests. When the exposure came at last, as it is pretty sure to come sooner or later, he adopted a policy of prevarication and deception, which culminated in a personal mortification that was positively pitiful to contemplate. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the circumstances of Brooks' connection with Credit Mobilier. They are too recent not to be entirely familiar, and Mr. Brooks' case in particular was too humiliating ever to be forgotten by those who watched it. It was a harrowing spectacle of shame, remorse, and despair.

The telegraphic announcement of Mr. Brooks' death says that his demise was the result of a disease, the seeds of which were laid in a fever contracted in Asia. It is possible that this would be regarded by medical men as the main cause of physical dissolution. But medical men seldom take note of a crushed spirit, a broken heart, or a great disgrace. The mental and moral diseases seldom enter into their diagnoses of ill-health. There are few people, however, who are familiar with the career and proud spirit of James Brooks, and who watched the tortures he suffered on the rack of the Credit Mobilier inquisition, that will not agree that he died more of shame than of bodily ailments. His last appearances in the House of Representatives were universally spoken of as pitiful to look upon. His downfall, crushed under the weight of the sudden reversal of a prosperous lifetime, was the subject of comment everywhere. The man who should have passed away amid the admiration and eulogies of his countrymen propped himself up in his last days as an object of pity and a spectacle of remorse. This plain story of his life and death renders it unnecessary to dwell upon the moral it offers the American people. The lesson stands out in such bold relief that men may read as they run. The death of James Brooks at this time may be the atonement of the errors of his life if it can impress its moral upon the American people, and serve as a timely warning to our public men.

MR. WATTERSON ON JOURNALISM.

Mr. Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, delivered an address before the annual meeting of the State Editorial Association of Indiana, which was held, yesterday, at Indianapolis. We present elsewhere in this issue copious extracts from the address, which our readers will find to be entertaining and instructive reading. It is a peculiarity of the profession of journalism that all mankind, and womankind, too, take a lively interest in its progress. A professional address from a lawyer is apt to appeal to the interests of lawyers exclusively; that from a doctor, to medical men alone, and so on. An intelligent and picturesque survey of the field of journalism, on the other hand, concerns and interests everybody, whether lawyer, doctor, banker, or what not. The contents of the newspaper is common property, and Mr. Watterson's vivid and pleasant treatment of his theme will meet with appreciation and interest among all classes of newspaper-readers, as well as among newspaper-makers.

The ruling idea of Mr. Watterson's essay is the timely purpose of impressing upon everybody the importance of maintaining freedom of the press, which, he maintains justly, has been obtained more by the latter-day victories over dependence and subsidy than by any liberalities of the law. This feature of journalism is given the most prominent place in the progress toward a profession, and in reaching that "Fourth Estate" which has been claimed for it. His contrasts between the old-school newspaper of the nature of an "organ" and the new-school newspaper which steers clear of the depression and constraint of party and clique and caucus, is striking, and can scarcely fail to impress upon the reader the real progression that has been made in journalism. He holds that no successful and influential editor can henceforth be a slave to party, for it will be expected of him to protect the public from political oppressions on all sides, and to expose thorns and abuses in every quarter. Hence, no successful editor can be at the same time a politician or an office-holder. He must hold himself aloof, to whatever party he may attach himself, from the trammels of subsidy and personal bias. It is in the same spirit that Mr. Watterson advises the provincial press to cut off from the dead-head and dead-beat system, to abolish the exchange and free lists, to maintain a steady and inflexible tariff of advertising according to its value, and, thus fixing a permanent and inflexible rule of their own, establish the vital principle of business exchange instead of gratuities on either side. There is no doubt that the advice is sound, and the sooner it is followed the better it will be for the ultimate success and standing of the country newspapers.

Mr. Watterson takes the highest ground of journalism, as was to be expected. He has aptly condensed the whole capital of the newspaper in the single word, "Credit." What public confidence is to the banker and public faith to the statesman, trustworthiness is to the journalist. The staple of the public journal is news; but news does not mean rash sensations, the elaboration of mere rumor, or the fabrication of lively imaginations. The journal must build up its reputation on facts, obtained at the earliest moment, and presented in the most attractive manner consistent with truthfulness and decency. What Mr. Watterson calls "reckless, racy writing," he asserts, cannot hold its own, and never has done so, however sensational or entertaining it may be for the time. The successful and influential newspaper must have credit with its readers. The first requisite is that people should believe in the news it presents to them. It is worthy of note that Mr. Watterson prescribes "kindliness, honesty, fearlessness, and capability" as the leading characteristics of the successful journalist, and that he gives kindliness the most prominent place among all of them. The theory is founded upon a good basis. The Machiavelian in journalism is no more welcome than the misanthrope in society. There is enough of long faces, black looks, and scowling manner in life without cultivating these disagreeable features either in journalism or in private circles. Justice needs not to be maintained by a sacrifice of bonhomie, and the world is rarely improved by the savagery of style common to a certain class of newspaper-editors.

Mr. Watterson has made his address the medium of paying many genial compliments to fellow-journalists, which he gives with a warmth that betokens genuineness of conviction and an absence of professional rancor in any quarter. His utterances are of a kind that will increase the general esteem with which he is already regarded by those who know him personally or professionally.

The address which M. Barodet, the successful Radical candidate in the recent election in Paris, issued to the electors of the Department of the Seine, brings out the full significance of his election, and reflects the character of the popular feeling in Paris with regard to the Conservative Government of M. Thiers. His election by such an immense majority was both a rebuke and a warning. M. Barodet was the former Mayor of the City of Lyons, which has been dispossessed of its municipal rights by the Versailles Assembly. His election was, therefore, a direct rebuke to the Assembly for that act, and a proof that the two great cities of France are united in political feeling and in defense of their rights. The platform of principles to which he subscribes is a warning, the impressiveness of which has already been shown in the alarm and anxiety manifested by M. Thiers, his Cabinet, and the Conservative press. The demands which he makes are the immediate dissolution of the Versailles Assembly, the absolute integrity of universal suffrage, and the convocation, without delay, of a single Assembly, which can alone vote the amnesty and the raising of the state of siege. M. Barodet says: "The time has arrived to emerge from the state of uncertainty which is enervating the country, encouraging the factions, and disconcerting even the friends of the Government. . . . The present contests are only a preface to the general elections. Let us therefore prepare at once for those great national assizes. It belongs to the electors of the Seine to give the rallying word by a vote which signifies dissolution and Republic." That the event which these words clearly foreshadow should have been indorsed by the great majority of the people of Paris, in a political contest where the Minister of Public Affairs and the life-long friend of M. Thiers was the opposing candidate, shows that the dissolution of M. Thiers' Government is rapidly approaching, and that a Radical Republic will be built up on its ruins.

That the rate of duty imposed on foreign imports does not exhibit the whole extent of the tax, nor the extent of the "protection" it affords, may be seen from an instance of Custom-House exactness stated by the New York *Tribune*. A gentleman residing in London sent a small photograph, framed, to a New York club. Its sole value consisted in the fact that it was the only photograph taken in late years of a deceased artist, who had been eminent in his lifetime. The whole cost in London was probably $5. Upon its arrival at the New York Custom-House, the consignee was presented with the following bill:

Duty on $10 at 20 per cent	$2.00
Permit, bond, Custom-House fees	1.80
Postage	10
Cartage	50
Appraisement	1.00
Brokerage	2.50
	$7.90
Premium on gold	38
Total	$8.28

Actual tax on the article imported, 165 per cent in currency.

The New York *Tribune* cites this as a reason why the mode of doing busines at the Custom-House should be reformed, but it illustrates the whole system of tariff taxation. There should be no fees at the Custom-House, either legal or illegal; there should be no duties except on a limited number of articles not capable of being smuggled, and admitting of prompt and certain appraisement. This would enable the dismissal of an immense force of customs-officers, and would not reduce the revenue below what is needed. It would dispose of all questions and controversies about false invoices, by rendering the falsehood unnecessary. It would relieve the importers of the country of the blackmail levied on them in New York, and would, to a great extent, get rid of the storage and cartage extortions practised in that city.

Fashionable Christianity in London is growing to be very amusing. People now are invited to prayer-meetings precisely as they are invited to a social soiree or an evening party. The Newcastle *Chronicle* prints, with the exception of names, dates, and places, the following transcript of a card, which it has received: "Mr. and Miss —— propose (D. V.) to hold a Bible-reading on —— evening at 7½ o'clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject: Rev. II. Reading from 7½ to 9½. Morning Dress." Under such a prescription as to costume, one can faintly imagine the consternation which might ensue if a guest should arrive in a business coat or an afternoon gown. It also suggests the possibility that evening, and, perhaps, even fancy dresses, may yet be allowed at prayer-meetings. A writer in the *Broad Churchman* also states that he recently got a card of invitation, which, as far as the body of it was concerned, might have applied to a dance or a card party, but in the corner were the characters "Tea and P." After a long study he discovered that the cabalistic sign stood for Tea and Prayers. He went; and when he found them handing Bibles round on a tray, like refreshments, he left disgusted, without waiting either for the Tea or the Prayers.

The anticipation that Alsace and Lorraine would greatly deteriorate, if not suffer depopulation, under German rule, seems to have been utterly unfounded. The second annual report, recently submitted to the German Parliament, shows that a satisfactory development of the law by legal institutions has been made; that four millions of thalers have been expended on new railway lines and other public works; that the educational system has been remolded on the German model, and that the number of students matriculated at Strasbourg has increased from 212 to 379; that clergymen's salaries have been increased 50 per cent; that the taxes are promptly paid, and that the number of tax-collectors has been reduced one-half. Both the political and financial condition of the provinces is also pronounced to be satisfactory. The general facts of the report seem to show that the people have returned to the old rule quietly, and are enjoying a measure of prosperity as great as that under Napoleon.

NOTES AND OPINION.

We may as well begin now to make a list of those Congressmen who have added falsehood to theft, and such list is headed by Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio.

—Mr. Shellabarger allowed the announcement to go forth that he had turned in his extra pay, and he was making some progress as a candidate for the United States Senate, when it was discovered that he had drawn the money and secretly invested it in bank-stock. And this is all the reason he could give: "That refusing the pay would be an act of vulgar demagoguery, with an imputation that his comrades were thieves." So much for the late Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, æt. 56.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says:

> This case is peculiarly unpleasant, not to say distressing, as it places all Mr. Shellabarger's friends in the position of having based high-toned moral sentiments upon a false foundation. We tender shame-faced apologies to all the honorable salary-grabbers whom we have sought to humiliate by holding up the bright and shining example of Mr. Shellabarger.

—The Rock Island (Ill.) *Argus* says:

> It looks a little as though there was a negro in the wood-pile somewhere in regard to our Hawley; and, the quicker he furnishes the actual facts as to his share of the steal, the better.

—"Old Probs" would respectfully suggest to the minds of Congressmen, and others who have, or may hereafter be found to have, some portions of public plunder in their possession, that the demand for its return into the Treasury, at some future time not very remote, will not unlikely be attended with *enforcement*; and, when this power comes along, there may not be time to count out the exact change. There is a well-known motto: "Look out for the locomotive while the bell rings!" Do ye not hear something?

—The Rockford (Ill.) *Register* says:

> Thirty-four Congressmen have put back their back-pay where it belongs, and where it will do them the most good. That is what United States Treasurer Spinner reports.

Treasurer Spinner reports no such thing. He acknowledges receipts of $77,757.77, but withholds names on account of the modesty of some of the senders. We found thirty-four persons openly claiming a credit which could not be shared by so many within the compass of $77,757.77; and now Senator Pratt, of Indiana (not one of the thirty-four), says he long ago turned in $4,120.60. Deducting this sum, and $4,900 by Senator Bayard, $4,812 by Samuel S. Cox, and $3,250 by John M. Crebs (amounts that are known), there is a balance of $50,675.17. Is that a blanket large enough for thirty or more persons?

—And now the Massachusetts Legislature has succumbed to the prevailing contagion. The Springfield *Republican* says:

> The success of the lobby in carrying through the House their two Berkshire jobs—the Shanly [Hoosac Tunnel] contract relief and the grant of $300,000, to the Lee & New Haven Railroad—probably foreshadows the course of our Legislature for the next month. It has fallen into the hands of the lobby, and only a quarrel among the members of the Third House will keep the most unjustifiable measures from passing the two Houses that nominally vote on all bills. The Hoosac Tunnel and the "extraordinary" expenses attending consolidation will add $1,000,000 or more to our debt, besides the regular contract price,—and the total of extraordinary appropriations made and to be made at this session may go up to $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. And, of all the items of this added burden, none will be so indefensible as the Lee & New Haven grab.

All the State-House crowd swing hats for "Ben Butler for Governor."

—The idea of Rankin, the Iowa Treasury defaulter, "holding the State morally responsible" to so manage as to repay itself out of the tail-ends of property he has turned over, is impudently cool.

—The pious Harlan is horrified at the low state of morals and trustworthiness in finance. Here is what he says in the Washington *Chronicle* about Taintor, the $600,000 Cashier at New York:

> This newly-discovered defalcation is but one of many, in all probability, now being carried on; and we wish that some of those who make didactic speeches about Social Science would warn the public against that great curse of our day and generation,—stock-speculations.

—What wonder that Taintor should have made his confession to the Clearing-House officers with the air of a man conscious of having done a neat thing, an adroit piece of management, rather than a crime? Is not his case a legitimate result of his surroundings; and is it not apparent that public sentiment on affairs of business will have to undergo a radical revolution before the safety of bank-depositors can be fully assured?—*Cleveland Leader*.

—A long list of political, commercial, and social scandals has attracted the attention of the world to the demoralized condition of this country during the last few years. Every respectable American has been ashamed of the wide-spread corruption and open jobbery that disgraced the National, State, and Municipal Governments of the country, and of the cunning rascality that pervaded our commercial centres. All this was bad enough, but it does seem a burning shame that the United States could not even go out in company, so to speak, without taking their dirty linen with them to air before the assembled nations. Before a single case of American goods was unpacked at Vienna, American jobbery was exposed, and carried off the first, and probably only, prize that will be earned by us at the Exhibition.—*Buffalo Express*.

—Could not the President have appointed men as Commissioners who were above suspicion, and who would not endeavor to make their honorable appointment a source of pecuniary profit to themselves?—*Dubuque Herald*.

—The demoralization throughout the country, painful and perplexing as it is, is calculated to lead patriotic men to cut deep for a remedy to so terrible a disorder. Some means are required to bring the Republic back to the stern integrity of our fathers, or to the more severe virtues of the old days of Roman inflexibility. All good men will agree that American fame, once so fair and stately, is sullied, and the American conscience hardened or abashed, by the demoralizing influences that have crept into high places and are spreading among the people, and that the nation should bid high for a permanent cure.—*New Orleans Times*.

—A piece of dry pine sends a hot flame through the half-ignited green wood; so one able and enthusiastic man might now arouse the nation. *Who is the coming man?*—*Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel*.

—Said Mr. Lincoln: "With public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed;" and he uttered no truer saying than this: "In this country the people are the rightful masters of Congresses and of Courts."—*Buffalo Express*.

—The law-makers of Columbus have "left undone those things they ought to have done, and done those things they ought not to have done." They had better go home.—*Cleveland Herald*.

—Very unfavorable comments are made by the *National Republican* and other Grant organs upon the proposed conference of Western and Southern members of Congress at St. Louis. There is a growing apprehension among Eastern politicians that the Western people can no longer be used for their purposes.—*Buffalo Courier*.

—J. Allen Barber, of Grant County, Wis., will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress. There was a previous understanding to that effect, and, besides, nothing has been heard of his back pay grab. He took the money and made no noise about it.—*Milwaukee News*.

—It looks as though comparatively few would go back to Congress again. It is of no use to try to save individuals at the expense of public justice. They have made their bed, and must lie on it.—*Leavenworth Times*.

—A Republican paper in Southwest Missouri keeps the following paragraph conspicuously posted in its editorial columns:

> We are unable as yet, to report that the Hon. H. E. Havens, member of Congress from the Sixth District, refuses to receive the back pay unjustly voted by Congress. tf

The "tf" indicates that the notice will be continued "till forbid" by the announcement desired.—*St. Louis Democrat*.

—As a rash and blinded Sunday-School scholar we may have spoken disrespectfully of J. Iscariot. The experience of the last six months shows that Mr. Iscariot may have been a gentleman who was much misunderstood by the people of the period. Some Scribe probably placed the thirty pieces of silver where he thought they would do the most good, and when poor Judas found that he had bought into a lawsuit (the Hon. P. Pilate, Chief-Justice), he went and hung himself. That was where he made a mistake. He ought to have sent the money down to the Capernaum Female Seminary, and then appealed to the generous confidence of a constituency with whose feelings and interests every throb of his heart beat in unison. The editor of the Galilean *Telegram* would have made a very nice thing of that, and the Hon. J. Iscariot would have been one of the most prominent candidates at the next election.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal*.

—The tyranny of monopolies, the extortion of exchange, the jealousy of labor, are discussed on every side. One of our State exchanges, the Manhattan *Nationalist*, in a recent issue, brought us four or five columns of contributed articles on this subject, and reports from six or seven farmers' clubs. Our columns often bear even a more abundant fruitage of discussion and thought. And it is a hopeful sign that all this discussion is not froth and verbiage, but these sturdy sons of the soil often get down to bed-rock, and discover principles that underlie prosperity. And, as enunciated in plain talk and essays in the school-houses, they will take hold of and mold the people far more effectively than in any other way.—*Lawrence (Ks.) Journal*.

—In an elaborate article upon the political situation, the *Missouri Republican* (Dem.) takes the moderate ground recently advocated by Govs. Hendricks and Woodson, namely, that while the Democratic party will not die nor dissolve, it will yield place and give its support to any power that deserves the honor. It thinks that the start must be made by the Liberal Republicans, and believes "every Democratic vote in the country is at the service of any Liberal Republican who may prove himself entitled to it."

—The New York *Times* has at last heard of the reappointment of Casey. After coating the pill liberally with sugar, it proceeds to administer it to the illustrious patient, thus: "The President has made appointments—especially in New Orleans, and we wish we could say there alone—which we cannot make consist with either the spirit or letter of the rules which he has himself promulgated."

—We regret to note a change of tone in many good Republican journals toward Mr. Curtis. He is alluded to now as a visionary man—a mere theorist—a sort of woodland gusher. On the contrary, in the matter of Civil Service Reform, he was too practical. He regarded it as work to be done, not as a delusion to be dandled. That was Mr. Curtis' mistake.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

President Grant at Home.

GALENA, Ill., May 1.—All the public buildings, and many private residences, including the President's old home on the hill, are brilliantly illuminated, and all the bells of the city are ringing forth welcome to President Grant to his old home. Owing to the heavy storm prevailing, a formal reception was postponed, and he was met at the depot on the arrival of the special train from the South at 8:40 p. m. by a committee of the Common Council and citizens, headed by Mayor Hazen, and escorted to the residence of L. S. Felt, Esq., whose guest he will be during his visit. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which poured down, nearly 4,000 persons greeted his arrival with prolonged cheers and unbounded enthusiasm, following him to the residence of Mr. Felt.

On Saturday the President will hold a public reception at his old residence. On Friday night, R. H. McClellan, President of the National Bank, gives a grand party in honor of the President and his family.

The President leaves on Saturday night on a special train for Chicago, where he will spend Sunday.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The monetary situation to-day was marked by increased stringency, and high rates of interest. In addition to the usual manipulations, a combination of circumstances tended to make money tight to-day. The city is paying out $2,200,000 for interest and other matured obligations, which necessitated the calling in of loans to a large extent by banks holding city funds. This calling-in movement affected bankers and brokers of Wall street who have been borrowing money from the designated depositories of the city. Payment of rents to-day also involves large sums, and this affects the debtor class. Many mortgages have to be settled on May 1, which is an additional cause of disturbance. To-day is also semi-monthly settling day among country banks, and these settlements result in heavy drafts on city banks, temporarily curtailing their lending capacity. The payment of gold coupons to-day caused considerable sales of gold to bankers and and brokers, which also absorbs money for the moment. The Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company has defaulted on its May interest.

MONEY.

A good demand for commercial paper is reported at 9 to 12 per cent. A Nassau street house effected sales this a. m. to the extent of $200,000, and last week $175,000 at an average of 5 per cent per annum.

Stocks were quiet most of the day. Probably in the history of the Stock Exchange it would be impossible to find a similar condition to one that existed this afternoon. The President of the Board passed through the list of stocks, eliciting only bids and offers with scarcely a transaction, the entire sales amounting to 1,600 shares all told. Prices declined, of course, but at the final close the market was quiet and steady.

FAILURE.

The failure of the house of Otis D. Swan & Co., announced this morning, created considerable surprise. They had the reputation of being one of the most conservative houses on the street, doing a small business, not extensively engaged in stock operations, and generally sound. Their liabilities on stock are said to be not more than $5,000. Some New Jersey Central was bought in under rule for this amount to-day. A rumor of the failure had been current in the room for some time before its announcement, and caused apprehensions of trouble. During the prevalence of this feeling the stock market was easily sold off, and on its partial recovery another downward turn was given it by the report that the Tenth National Bank had been made the medium for a lock-up of money, being creditor this morning at the Clearing-House to the extent of $175,000. Inquiry in the proper quarter revealed the fact that this was legitimate credit, funds having been transferred from the Broadway Bank for the purpose of distributing interest to city creditors.

GOLD

was dull and heavy.

GOVERNMENTS

were quiet.

PRODUCE.

Flour heavy for most grades, with moderate inquiry. Sales, 7,200 brls. Receipts, 12,859 brls. Wheat—market for spring lower; good spring, 1@2c lower; inferior, 2@3c offered; the latter neglected at the close, and as the season advances, it is not so popular with shippers. Winter quiet; prime wanted; sales, 86,800 bushels. Receipts, 15,120 bushels. Pork moderate, active, and steady. New mess in full lots quoted at $18.75 cash. Advance for future delivery. Sales, cash and regular, about 200 brls, at $19 for new mess, and $19 for clear uninspected from dock. For future delivery, 1,000 brls for June sold at $19. Receipts, 166 pkgs. Cut meats generally continued very quiet and prices nominal and unsettled. Dry salted shoulders quoted at 7c, and no sales. Smoked hams, 14 lbs, offered in bulk at 13½c. Bacon—Receipts, 2,729 pkgs. Very quiet, and prices unsettled. Western long clear quoted at 10c; city do, nominal at 10½c; and do short clear at 10½c. Lard quiet, but market steady; sales of 60 tcs at 9¼c for city; for future delivery the transactions embrace 500 tcs March at 9@9 1-16c; June quoted at 9½c, and July at 10½c. Receipts, 300 kegs, 1,300 pkgs.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Sparks from the ministerial anvil—Collyer's lecture on "Our Folks and other Folks."

The Trades Assembly will discuss this evening "The Work Done by the City." The public are invited to attend the meeting.

A call has been issued for a Convention of poker players to assemble in Chicago in May, and devise a new "hand" that will beat "four aces."

The Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Sherman House.

There will be a meeting of the tax-payers interested in the opening of Franklin street, from Siegel to Division, at No. 395 Division street, this evening.

A herd of eight pure bred Alderney cattle, said to be the finest ever brought to Chicago, were yesterday shipped to Rochester, Minn., by Capt. Heaney. They were purchased by him of Mr. A. D. Wheeler, by whom they were brought from Rhode Island.

The *Journal* in its clumsy way refers to the transfer of a Michigan avenue mansion "to Wm. T. Gibson, of Indianapolis, who will move to Chicago and occupy it for $23,000." We think Mr. Gibson was well paid for coming up.

Joel D. Harvey yesterday, for the consideration of $360,000, conveyed to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company the 240-acre tract of land at the southwest corner of Chicago and Crawford avenues, West Division.

The sale of tickets for Robert Collyer's lecture on "Our Folks and Other Folks," to be delivered in the Union Park Congregational Church, next Tuesday evening, will be commenced this morning. This is the last lecture of the Star Course.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock the residence of B. M. Dash, No. 1334 Prairie avenue, was entered by burglars, who carried off a lot of silver napkin-rings, and would have taken other valuables had they not been disturbed by the occupants of the house.

Albert Pendleton, foreman of Engine No. 10, had his right foot somewhat hurt, by being thrown from a hose carriage, while going to the Washington street fire yesterday morning. His friends will be glad to know that he will report for duty in a few days.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and the Fire Commissioners for Fire Department business, was held yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the Chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Wright were also present. Patrick Dignan, pipeman of Engine No. 12, was charged with intoxication and neglect of duty, and was discharged. Foreman Payson, driver Shipley, and gentleman Gleason were reprimanded for neglect of duty. The Board then adjourned.

The *Land-Owner* for April deserves especial mention as a superb proof of enterprise and skill in a field it has made its own. The present issue has the feature of a very handsomely executed supplement, containing large cuts of the competitive designs for the City-Hall, a substantial service to the public, who are thus given the means of sharing in the discussion of plans. These cuts are executed by the new photographic process of engraving, being printed from metal plates. They are clear and handsome, and altogether a credit to the *Land-Owner* and Chicago.

Another victim of misplaced confidence reported himself to Sergeant Ellis at the Central Police Station, yesterday afternoon. He gave the name of M. G. Rader, and said he resided at Crestline, Ohio. On Thursday afternoon, he left his home, and started on a journey to Salt Lake City. On the train he met a nice young gentleman. Of course, they were going to the same destination. Yesterday morning they arrived in Chicago. Young man said it was too early to go to his bank of deposit, and asked his companion to loan him $200 until 10 o'clock. Companion had but $185 in his pocket, but this he gladly parted with—forever. He remained in Chicago all day, yesterday, gazing vacantly into every man's face he met with, and in the evening took the cars for his home, regretting that he had ever left it.

Some individual has been laying in a stock of hats without employing any capital other than cheek. His manner of doing business is very old, and hence it is surprising that he has succeeded in victimizing anybody. Calling at a wholesale hat and cap store, he would present an order for a dozen hats, signed "Stryker & Co." This is a well-known and responsible firm, and the order was usually filled without hesitation. Yesterday, however, an order for a dozen hats was presented to Eddy, Harvey & Co., and they being unusually circumspect, refused to deliver the hats "to the bearer," but sent their porter with them to Stryker's store. They were not wanted, of course. Mr. Stryker has had several bills presented for goods he never ordered, and is very anxious to see the rogue who is signing his name. If he will call at the store he will be presented with a cap.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Conference Report on the Railroad Bill Adopted in Both Houses.

Passage of the General Appropriation and West Side Park Bills.

The Senate Concurs with the House in the Question of an Adjourned Session.

Final Passage of a Large Number of Important Bills.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, May 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Ferrell offered a resolution providing for an adjournment from Tuesday next until Tuesday, Dec. 3, when Mr. Casey moved to amend by making it a sine die departure. Everybody thereupon made an able speech. Mr. Youngblood, in spite of Chicago papers, would vote for an adjourned session. They would have to remedy defects in the Railroad law and to revise the statutes. Mr. Casey did not think it possible to test the new law before the adjourned session could meet, and an adjourned meeting would be a fraud on the people. The eighth section of the Railroad law would go into effect Jan. 15 any way. Mr. Dow believed the adjourned session would cost at least $250,000—a useless expenditure. He opposed such extravagance. Mr. Steele did not believe the eighth section would ever go into effect with the amendment of the Conference Committee, as the Constitution directly provided that all laws should take effect on the 1st of July after their passage. Amendment was lost, 26 to 17. Mr. Dow suggested the date be the first Tuesday in February. Mr. Ferrell wished to insert Jan. 6. Mr. Waite wanted to restrict the new session to thirty days. Mr. Sanford offered an amendment that members and employes should get no pay except those acting on committees. Three new amendments were killed. Idiotic motions were made by several gentlemen. The resolution to adjourn from Tuesday next to Jan. 6 prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Archer, Hampton, Shepard,
Baldwin, Hinchcliffe, Short,
Brooks, Hundley, Starne,
Burke, Jacobs, Voris,
Canfield, Nicholson, Warren,
Castle, Palmer, Whiting,
Cummings, Patterson, Wilcox,
Ferrell, Sheldon, Youngblood.

NAYS.

Brown, Lee, Thompson,
Casey, McGrath, Waite,
Cunningham, Reynolds, Ware,
Cusey, Sanford, Williamson,
Donahue, Strong, Yager.
Dow,

ABSENT OR DODGING.

Burns, Green, Kehoe,
Crews, Gundlach, Murphy,
Early, Henry, Steele.
Glenn,

The House took up the resolution, when Mr. Swan moved to postpone until to-morrow, but the House yelled "No," and then Mr. Hawes desired to amend so as to come together on Dec. 6. Mr. Oberly thought they should meet earlier, so as to allow the eighth section of the Railroad law to go into operation as soon as possible. Why not meet in November? Mr. Hite, of Madison, desired to concur. Mr. Bradwell spoke. Mr. Incore offered an amendment to adjourn sine die. Mr. Johnston moved to lay that on the table, and it was tabled—80 to 47. Mr. Lemma desired to confine the adjourned session to thirty days, which was received with a shout of derision, and, of course, was defeated. The yeas and nays were called for, and the resolution was lost until votes were changed. The spectacle was pitiful. Men desired an adjourned session and were afraid to vote for it. Mr. Rountree had voted no, and changed to aye to get away, he says. Cassedy, the model farmer, voted no and changed. So did Kann, and Lomax, and Stewart of McLean. Shaw changed from aye to no, and so did Wicker, Mitchell, Savage, and Mulvane. Wayman came in and voted aye. Several dodged. The vote stood 70 to 68, and the House concurred. Two votes would have defeated the unjustifiable extravagance of an adjourned session, and every man who voted for it voted to rob the people. There were enough votes cast by Cook County members to secure an adjournment, and the responsibility rests upon the Cook County men who voted for it more than on the country members, because the people of Cook County do not desire an adjourned session, and, in voting for it, or dodging, their representatives committed an outrage that will not soon be forgotten or forgiven. The vote, in detail, is as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford), Hollenback, Ramey,
Hopkins, Rountree,
Armstrong (Grundy), Johnston, Sawyer,
Kann, Scanlan,
Armstrong (La Salle), Lane (Hancock), Scott,
Lewis, Sheridan,
Ballow, Lietze, Smith,
Branson, Lomax, Snow,
Cassedy, Loomis, Soule,
Connolly, Massie, Stewart (Winnebago),
Crawford, McAdams,
Davis, McLaughlin, Stewart (McLean),
Dement, Meacham, Stroud,
Dewey, Mitchell, Sylvester,
Dolton, Moore (Marshall), Thomas,
Dresser, Moore (Adams), Tillson,
Efner, Moose, Virden,
Flanders, Neville, Walker,
Freeland, Oberly, Warner,
Granger, Oleson, Wayman,
Gridley, Orendorff, Webber,
Hart, Pinnell, Weinheimer,
Herrington, Plowman, Westfall,
Hite (Madison), Pollock, Wick—70.
Hite (St. Clair), Quinn,

NAYS.

Anderson, Grey, Penfield,
Barkley, Halpin, Race,
Blakely, Harvey, Rankin,
Bocock, Hawes, Ray,
Booth, Hay, Rice,
Bradwell, Henry, Rogers,
Bryant, Hildrup, Savage,
Bullard, Hoiles, Senne,
Casey, Inscore, Shaw,
Carpenter, Jaquess, Sherman,
Chambers, Jackson, Shumway,
Collins, Jessup, Starr,
Cronkrite, Jones, Streetor,
Cullerton, Lane (Dewitt), Swan,
Darnell, Lemma, Taggart,
Dolan, Mann, Thornton,
Dunham, Marsh, Truitt,
Ferrier, Middlecoff, Webster,
Forth, Moffett, Wicker,
Freeman, Mulvane, Wood,
Gordon, Nulton, Wymore,
Graham, Oakwood, Mr. Speaker—68.
Grant, Peltzer,

ABSENT OR DODGING.

Alexander (Montgomery), Golden, McPherran,
Herting, Morrison,
Bishop (Edgar), James, Newton,
Bishop (McHenry), McDonald, Pyatt,
Condon, McGee, Washburn.
Easley.

TERMS OF COURTS.

The House concurred in slight Senate amendments to the bill fixing the time of holding court in the new circuits.

DIDN'T SUCCEED.

Mr. Sheridan joined the so-called watch-dogs of the Treasury this morning, and made a gallant attempt to reduce the salary of the Secretary of the Board of Charities from $3,000 to $1,000 a year. Two hours were lost in the delivery of poor speeches, when the motion to reduce was lost—68 to 64.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate passed the House revenue bill with an amendment repealing the two-mill tax, and substituting therefor $1,000,000 annually, including the school tax. The bill provides for a levy of $3,500,000 in 1873, and $2,500,000 in 1874. The House, however, refused to concur in the Senate amendment by a vote of 72 to 57, not a constitutional majority. Five votes were needed, and three of these, Booth, Lomax, and Condon, of Cook County, were absent. Condon has not been here this week. Another attempt to concur will be made to-morrow, and Booth and Lomax left at noon, though they knew very well that this amendment of so much importance to their constituents had to be concurred in. Their blood be upon their own heads.

RELIEF BILL.

The bill reimbursing Pfeiffer & Boll, for alleged damages caused by the removal of the Calumet dam, died a second and final death to-day, for want of votes.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

came up on its third reading, when Mr. Connolly moved to recommit to the Finance Committee in order to strike out the clause appropriating $1,000,000 for school purposes, and to insert in place the two mill school tax. Mr. Wood believed it should be recommitted in order to strike out $25 to be paid a clerk for copying some documents. Messrs. Rountree and Bradwell besought the House to pass the bill, and Mr. Connolly declared they could only pass the bill by reinstating the two-mill tax. Did they desire the passage of the bill? If so, they had better recommit it, and he would like to know if men could not vote for the bill unless the two-mill tax was left out. Mr. Sherman answered "Yes," when Mr. Connolly said they would find men of equal spirit who would take the other side, and stand by the two-mill tax until doomsday. [Loud applause.] Mr. Rogers spoke for the bill. The responsibility would rest on those who voted to recommit, when a majority of those present had indorsed it. He was not a candidate for Congress or Governor, and would not vote to pander to any constituents for the sake of political preferment. The motion to recommit the bill was lost—79 to 54. Mr. Walker spoke against, and Mr. Starr for the bill. It got 74 votes, when Messrs. Sheridan, Thornton, and Efner changed and saved the bill. The absence of Booth, Lomax, and Condon came near involving the State in the expense of an extra session.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Almost simultaneously the Senate and House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the Railroad bill; the former by a vote of 36 to 6, and the latter by 119 to 9. There were a few unconsequential speeches, but neither body was in a mood for delay, and the previous question choked off much talk.

THE CITIZENS' BILL.

The Senate devoted the afternoon to the bill providing for the defense of citizens against whom railroads had brought or may hereafter bring suits. Messrs. Casey, Yager, Steele, and Sanford denounced the bill, and Messrs. Cusey and Cummings defended it. An amendment by Mr. Casey, compelling each county to pay the expenses of its own citizens, was adopted—15 to 12. A motion by Mr. Reynolds to strike out the enacting clause was lost—14 to 21, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. Even if it passes the Senate, which is doubtful, it will not reach the House in time for concurrence this session.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill providing Trustees for the Southern Insane Asylum and the Southern Normal School. The amendment struck out the steward. The Senate amendments to the same bill were concurred in by the House.

WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

The Senate took up the West Side Park bill, concurred in the House amendment, and adopted the clause limiting the amount to be raised to $100,000 per annum. The House concurred in the limitation. Thus restricted, the bill is reasonable.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

The bill allowing counties and towns that raised money for the constructing of bridges to appropriate it to other uses, having been slightly amended in the Senate, was concurred in by the House.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed House bills of the following titles: To provide for transferring territory from one county to another; providing for the use of surplus funds in towns and villages; repealing an act appointing a Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in Winnebago County; to prohibit domestic animals from running at large; increasing the fees of Justices and Constables in counties of the first and second class; protecting pop and beer manufacturers in the use of bottles and barrels; granting right of way to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad through the grounds of the Northern Insane Asylum; to protect fish and game; authorizing corporations having appropriated money for a specific purpose to appropriate the same for other purposes. It was subsequently reported that the Governor had signed the foregoing.

REVENUE.

The House will make a final effort to-morrow to concur in the Senate amendment to the revenue bill repealing the two-mill tax. It is doubtful if it will be repealed. In that event the Auditor will have to levy the entire sum of about $4,000,000, of which only $1,000,000 is appropriated for school purposes, leaving $3,000,000 of the people's money lying in the Treasury, either unproductive so far as they are concerned, or to be used to enrich those who can control it.

COOK COUNTY COURTS.

The following bill, of interest to Cook County, has passed both Houses:

SUBSTITUTE FOR A BILL for an act authorizing Circuit Judges to hold branch or branches of Courts in other than their Judicial Districts.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That whenever any Judge or Judges of any Circuit Court, or of the Superior Court of Cook County, shall request any Judge or Judges of any court of record to come to the assistance of such Judge or Judges making such request, in the trial of causes, and in other matters pending in Court, it shall be lawful for such Judge or Judges so requested to hold a branch or branches of the Court to which he or they are so requested to come, with the same force and effect as if he was, or they were, the Judge or Judges of such Court.

SEC. 1½. For every day's time employed by any Judge out of his Circuit, under the preceding section, the County Board of the county in which such Judge shall so hold Court, may, out of the County Treasury, order a sum, in the discretion of the County Board, not exceeding $10 per day, to be paid: *Provided,* that this section shall not apply to any Judge during the term for which said Judge is now elected.

SEC. 2. Whereas, there is an emergency, on account of the large amount and great press of business in the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County, why this act should take effect immediately; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Following is the Landlord and Tenant bill, as sent to the Governor:

A BILL for an act to revise the law in relation to Landlord and Tenant.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the owner of lands, his executors or administrators, may sue for and recover rent therefor, or a fair and reasonable satisfaction for the use and occupation thereof, by action of debt or assumpsit, in any court of competent jurisdiction, in any of the following cases:

First—When rent is due and in arrear on a lease for life or lives.

Second—When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement or rent.

Third—When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises, and before deed given the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture or non-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand, made in writing, by the party entitled thereto: *Provided,* that all payments made by the vendee, or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against such rent.

Fourth—When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand, in writing, by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth—When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand, in writing, by the person entitled to the possession.

SEC. 2. If any tenant or tenants for life, lives, or for a year, or any longer or shorter time, or any person or persons who are or shall come into possession of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by, from, or under, or by collusion with such tenant or tenants, shall willfully hold over any lands, tenements or hereditaments, after the expiration of such term or terms, and after demand made, in writing, for the possession thereof, by his or their landlord or lessor, or the person to whom the remainder or reversion of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments shall belong, such person or persons so holding over shall, for the time such landlord or rightful owner be so kept out of possession, pay to the person so kept out of possession, or his legal representatives, at the rate of double the yearly value of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments so detained, to be recovered by action of debt or otherwise, in any court having cognizance of the same.

SEC. 3. If any tenant shall give notice of his intention to quit the premises by him holden, at a time mentioned in such notice, at which the tenant would have a right to quit by the lease, and shall not accordingly deliver up possession thereof, such tenant shall pay to the landlord or lessor double the rent or sum which would otherwise have been due, to be collected in the same manner as the rent otherwise due should have been collected.

SEC. 4. In all cases between landlord and tenant, where one-half year's rent shall be in arrear and unpaid, and the landlord or lessor to whom such rent is due has right by law to re-enter for non-payment thereof, such landlord or lessor may, without any formal demand or re-entry, commence an action of ejectment for the recovery of the demised premises. And in case judgment is given for the plaintiff in such action of ejectment, and the writ of possession be executed thereon, before the rent in arrear and costs of suit be paid, then the lease of such lands shall cease and be determined, unless such lessee shall, by writ of error, reverse the said judgment, or shall by bill, filed in chancery, within six months after the rendition of such judgment, obtain relief from the same; *Provided,* that any such tenant may, at any time before final judgment on said ejectment, pay or tender to the landlord or lessor of the premises the amount of rent in arrear and costs of suit, and the proceedings on such ejectment shall thereupon be discontinued.

SEC. 5. In all cases of tenancy from year to year, sixty days' notice, in writing, shall be sufficient to terminate the tenancy at the end of the year. The notice may be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

SEC. 6. In all cases of tenancy by the month, or for any other term less than one year, where the tenant holds over without special agreement, the landlord shall have the right to terminate the tenancy by thirty days' notice, in writing, and to maintain an action for forcible detainer or ejectment.

SEC. 7. Where a tenancy is terminated by notice under either of the two preceding sections, no further demand shall be necessary before bringing a suit under the statute in relation to forcible detainer or ejectment.

SEC. 8. The landlord or his agent may, at any time after rent is due, demand payment thereof, and notify the tenant, in writing, that unless payment is made within a time mentioned in said notice, not less than five days after the service thereof, the lease will be terminated. If the tenant shall not, within the time mentioned in such notice, pay the rent due, the landlord may consider the lease ended, and sue for possession under the statute in relation to forcible entry and detainer, or maintain ejectment without further notice or demand.

SEC. 9. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days' notice to quit, or of the termination of such tenancy, and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To A. B.: You are hereby notified that in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default) of the premises now occupied by you, being, etc., (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

To be signed by the lessor or his agent; and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy shall be necessary.

SEC. 10. Any demand may be made or notice served by delivering a written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, copy thereof to the tenant, or by leaving the same with some person above the age of 12 years, residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in actual possession of said premises, then by posting the same on the premises.

SEC. 11. When any such demand is made or notice served by an officer authorized to serve process, his return shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and if such demand is made or notice served by any person, not an officer, the return may be sworn to by the person serving the same, and shall then be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 12. When the tenancy is for a certain period, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

SEC. 13. The term "lease," as used in this act, shall include every letting, whether by verbal or written agreement.

SEC. 14. The grantees of any demised lands, tenements, rents, or other hereditaments, or of the reversion thereof, the assignees of the lessor of any demise, and the heirs and personal representatives of the lessor, grantee, or assignee shall have the same remedies by entry action or otherwise, for the non-performance of any agreement in the lease, or for the recovery of any rent, or for the doing of any waste or other cause of forfeiture, as their grantor or lessor might have had if such reversion had remained in such lessor or grantor.

SEC. 15. The lessees of any lands, their assigns, or personal representatives, shall have the same remedy, by action or otherwise, against the lessor, his grantees, assignees, or his or their representatives, for the breach of any agreement in such lease as he might have had against his immediate lessor: *Provided,* this section shall have no application to the covenants against incumbrances, or relating to the title or possession of the premises demised.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

SEC. 16. In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent, or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where such tenant shall reside; and in no case shall the property of any other person, although the same may be found on the premises, be liable to seizure for rent due from such tenant.

SEC. 17. The person making such distress shall immediately file with some Justice of the Peace, if the amount of the claim is within his jurisdiction, or with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, a copy of the distress warrant, together with an inventory of the property levied upon.

SEC. 18. Upon the filing of such copy of distress warrant and inventory, the Justice of the Peace or clerk shall issue a summons against the party against whom the distress warrant shall have been issued, returnable as other summons.

SEC. 19. When it shall appear by affidavit filed in the court where such proceeding is pending, that the defendant is a non-resident or has departed from this State, or on due inquiry cannot be found, or is concealed within this State, and the affiant shall state the place of residence of said defendant, if known, and if not known, that upon diligent inquiry he has not been able to ascertain the same, notice may be given, if the suit is before a Justice of the Peace, as in cases of attachment before Justices, or if in a court of record, as in attachment cases in such courts.

SEC. 20. The suit shall thereafter proceed in the same manner as in case of attachment before such court or Justice of the Peace: *Provided,* that it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff in any case to file a declaration, but the distress warrant shall stand for a declaration, and shall be amendable as other declarations: *Provided,* that no such amendment shall in any way affect any liabilities that may have accrued in the execution of such warrant.

SEC. 21. The defendant may avail himself (of) any set-off or other defence which would have been proper if the suit had been for the rent in any form of action and with like effect.

SEC. 22. If the plaintiff succeeds in his suit, judgment shall be given in his favor for the amount which shall appear to be due him.

SEC. 23. When the defendant has been served with process, or appears to the action, the judgment shall have the same force and effect as in suits commenced by summons, and execution may issue thereon, not only against the property destrained, but also against the other property of the defendant. But the property distrained, if the same has not been replevied or released from seizure, shall be first sold.

SEC. 24. When publication of notice shall have been made, as provided in this act, but the defendant is not served with process and does not appear, judgment by default may be entered, and the plaintiff may recover the amount due him for rent at the time of issuing the distress warrant, and a special execution shall issue against the property distrained, but no execution shall issue against any other property of the defendant.

SEC. 25. If the judgment is in favor of the defendant, he shall recover costs and have judgment for the return of the property distrained, unless the same has been replevied or released from such distress. And if a set-off is interposed, and it appears that a balance is due from the plaintiff to the defendant, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant for the amount thereof.

SEC. 26. When any distress warrant has been levied, the person whose property is distrained may release the same by entering into bond in double the amount of the rent claimed, payable to the landlord, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the person making the levy, if the bond is tendered before the filing of a copy of the warrant, as provided in this act, or if after, by the Clerk of the court in which, or Justice of the Peace before whom, the suit is pending, conditioned to pay whatever judgment the landlord may recover in the suit, with costs of suit. If the bond is taken before the filing of a copy of the distress warrant, such bond shall be filed therewith, and if taken after the filing of a copy of the distress warrant, it shall be filed in the court or with the Justice where the suit is pending.

SEC. 27. If any property distrained is of a perishable nature and in danger of immediate waste or decay, and the same is not replevied or bonded, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may, upon giving notice to the defendant, or his attorney, if either can be found in the county; or if neither can be found, without any notice, apply to a Judge or a Master in Chancery of the court in which, or the Justice of the Peace before whom, the suit is pending, describing the property, and showing that the same is so in danger, and if such Judge, Master, or Justice of the Peace is satisfied that the property is of a perishable nature and in danger of immediate waste or decay, and if the defendant or his attorney is not served with notice, or does not appear, that he cannot be found in the county, he may issue an order to the person having possession of the property, directing the sale thereof upon such time and such notice, terms, and conditions as the Judge, Master, or Justice of the Peace shall think for the best interests of the parties concerned. The money arising from such sale shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Court in which, or Justice of the Peace before whom, the suit is pending, there to abide the event of the suit.

SEC. 28. The right of the landlord to distrain the personal goods of the tenant shall continue for the period of six months after the expiration of the term for which the premises were demised or the tenancy is terminated.

SEC. 29. When the rent is payable wholly or in part in specific articles of property or products of the premises or labor, the landlord may distrain for the value of such articles, products, or labor.

SEC. 30. The same articles of personal property which are, by law, exempt from execution, except the crops grown or growing upon the demised premises, shall also be exempt from distress for rent.

SEC. 31. Every landlord shall have a lien upon the crops grown or growing upon the demised premises for the rent thereof, whether the same is payable wholly or in part in money or specific articles of property or products of the premises or labor, and also for the faithful performance of the terms of the lease. Such lien shall continue for the period of six months after the expiration of the term for which the premises were demised.

SEC. 32. In all cases when the demised premises shall be sub-let, or the lease is assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce his lien against the sub-lessee, or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were demised.

SEC. 33. When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises, or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain or other crops, or any part thereof is not fully grown or matured, the landlord or his agent or attorney shall cause the same to be properly cultivated and harvested or gathered, and may sell and dispose of the same and apply the proceeds, so far as may be necessary, to compensate him for his labor and expenses, and to pay the rent: *Provided,* the tenant may at any time before sale of the property so seized redeem the same by tendering the rent due and the reasonable compensation and expenses of the cultivation and harvesting or gathering the same, or he may replevy the property seized.

34. Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled "Landlord and Tenant," and chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled "Forcible Entry and Detainer," and an act entitled "An act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Constables in actions of forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detainer only," approved Feb. 25, 1845, and an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act amendatory of the Practice act,' approved Feb. 16, 1849," approved Feb. 17, 1851, and an act entitled "An act to amend the sixtieth chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Landlord and Tenant,'" approved Feb. 10, 1857, and an act entitled "An act to amend the statute in relation to forcible entry and detainer, and landlord and tenant," approved Feb. 20, 1861, and an act entitled "An act in relation to landlord and tenant," approved Feb. 21, 1861, and an act entitled "An act to amend chapter LX. of the Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled 'Landlords and Tenants,'" approved Feb. 16, 1865, and act entitled "An act to amend chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Forcible Entry and Detainer,'" approved Feb. 16, 1865, and an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend Chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Forcible Entry and Detainer,' approved May 16, 1865," approved March 5, 1867, and an act entitled "An act to amend the law of landlord and tenant," approved March 27, 1869, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, or with the provisions of an act entitled "An act in regard to forcible entry and detainer," approved April 10, 1872, are hereby repealed: *Provided,* that this section shall not be so construed as to affect any rights existing or actions pending at the time this act shall take effect.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 a. m., PRESIDENT EARLY in the chair. Roll was called and responded to by forty-four Senators.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

The memorial of this Legislature, passed by the House, asking Congress to remove all restrictions upon navigation of the great lakes, was called up, and its adoption concurred in by the Senate.

GAME AND FISH.

House bill concerning game, fish, etc., was ordered to a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FERRELL offered a resolution providing for adjournment on Tuesday next, 6th inst., until Dec. 3 next.

Mr. CASEY offered an amendment providing for adjournment sine die on Tuesday next.

Pending discussion of the resolutions, Mr. HINCHCLIFFE moved that further consideration be postponed until after definite action is taken upon the pending Railroad bill. Lost.

Mr. Casey's amendment, providing for adjournment sine die, was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 26.

By consent, Mr. FERRELL'S resolution was amended so as to make the time of meeting Jan. 6. A further amendment, allowing pay during the recess to the Committee on Revision, and to no other members or officers, was accepted.

Mr. WAITE offered a further amendment, providing that such adjourned session shall adjourn sine die on or prior to Feb. 6 next. Lost—ayes, 13; noes, 29.

The resolution providing for an adjourned session on January 6 was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 16.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

were taken up, as follows:

No. 145, providing for transferring territory from one county to another. Passed—yeas, 29; nays, 3.

No. 348, relating to surplus funds raised in towns and villages for town roads and bridge purposes. Passed—yeas, 34; nays, 5.

No. 569, repealing the act providing for the appointment of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in Winnebago County. Passed—yeas, 30; nays, 0.

No. 541, prohibiting domestic animals running at large. Passed—yeas, 35; nays, 0.

No. 119, amending the Fee and Salary act. Passed—yeas, 32; nays, 1.

No. 325, protecting the manufacturers of beer and pop, and other thin drinks, from loss of their casks, barrels, bottles, boxes, etc. Passed—yeas, 29; nays, 6.

No. 505, amending the Revenue law. Passed—yeas, 30; nays, 0.

No. 231, granting right of way to the C. & P. R. R. over the grounds of the Northern Insane Asylum. Passed—yeas, 36; nays, 0.

No. 220, relating to protection of game. Passed.

No. 567, providing for raising revenue for State purposes. Passed—yeas, 34; nays, 3.

RAILROAD BILL.

The report of the Conference Committee on the compromise Railroad bill was taken up, and the Senate concurred in the same—yeas, 36; nays, 6—as follows:

YEAS.

Archer, Ferrell, Shepard,
Baldwin, Hampton, Starne,
Brooks, Hinchcliffe, Steele,
Brown, Huntley, Strong,
Burke, Jacobs, Upton,
Canfield, Kehoe, Ware,
Carey, Nicholson, Warren,
Castle, Palmer, Whiting,
Cummings, Patterson, Wilcox,
Cunningham, Reynolds, Williamson,
Cusey, Sanford, Yager,
Donahue, Sheldon, Youngblood.

NAYS.

Dow, McGrath, Thompson,
Lee, Short, White.

CORPORATION FUNDS.

House bill 303, authorizing corporations which have appropriated money for specific purposes to appropriate the same for other purposes. Lost—yeas, 28; nays, 3.

It being an emergency bill, the emergency clause was stricken out, and the bill passed—yeas, 28; nays, 3.

Adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

OTHER BILLS DISPOSED OF.

Upon reassembling, the Senate considered the House amendments to the following Senate bills:

No. 48, amending Section 7 of the Notary Public act, and concurred in the amendments.

RESOLUTIONS.

Senator CUMMINGS offered a resolution allowing the Secretary of the Senate thirty days in which to prepare for the publication of the journals of the Senate, and so forth, at his regular per diem. The resolution was amended by adding "to thirty days, or as much thereof as may be necessary," and adopted.

Mr. SHELDON offered a resolution dispensing with roll call after to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO BOULEVARD BILL

was called up, and the Committee amendments concurred in.

THE CITIZENS' DEFENSE BILL

was taken up and debated.

Senator CASEY offered an amendment providing that the expenses of the defence of suit shall be borne by the counties in which the several defendants reside. Adopted—yeas, 15; nays, 12.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost—yeas, 14; nays, 21.

REVENUE BILL.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

House bill 534, amending the Revenue bill, was read a second time.

THE JURY BILL.

A House message, announcing the refusal to concur in the Senate amendment to the Jury bill and asking the appointment of a Conference Committee, was taken up. The Senate refused to recede from its amendment, and a Conference Committee was appointed as follows: Senators Canfield, Waite, Ware, and Brown.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

Mr. Storrs' resolution, authorizing the State House Commissioners to purchase additional ground, adjacent, for the purpose of erecting thereon new heating apparatus, was adopted.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up, and the House amendments concurred in under protest—yeas, 28; nays, 3.

TERMS OF COURTS.

House bill 423, fixing the terms of County Courts was read a third time, and, pending the vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SHERIDAN moved a reconsideration of the vote by which House bill 391, the General Appropriation bill, was ordered to a third reading. Carried.

An amendment, fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Public Charities at $1,500, was voted down—yeas, 64; nays, 68—and the bill again ordered to a third reading.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

House bill 555, to provide for the holding of Circuit Courts in the several counties, was taken up, and the various Senate amendments concurred in.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Senate concurrent resolution, providing for an adjournment on Tuesday, May 6, until Jan. 6, 1874, was taken up.

Mr. INSCORE offered an amendment providing for an adjournment sine die on the 6th of May.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried—yeas, 88; nays, 47.

The previous question was ordered, and the resolution was concurred in—yeas, 79; nays, 67.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The Conference Committees' report on the Compromise Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. CONNOLLY said the amendment to the eighth section nullified the section, and it might as well be stricken out. He claimed that it required schedules of rates for every railroad company organized in the State, whether the road has been built or not.

Messrs. OBERLY and DUNHAM defended the report of the Committee.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy) moved the previous question. Carried.

The report of the Conference Committee was concurred in—yeas, 119; nays, 9, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford), Harvey, Pinnell,
Anderson, Hawes, Pollock,
Armstrong (Grundy), Henry, Race,
Herrington, Ramey,
Hite (Madison), Ray,
Armstrong (La Salle), Hite (St. Clair), Rice,
Barlow, Hildrup, Rogers,
Barkley, Hoiles, Rountree,
Blakely, Hollenback, Savage,
Bocock, Inscore, Sawyer,
Branson, Jaquess, Scott,
Bryant, Jackson, Senne,
Bullard, Jessup, Shaw,
Casey, Johnston, Sheridan,
Cassedy, Jones, Sherman,
Carpenter, Kann, Shumway,
Chambers, Lane (DeWitt), Smith,
Crawford, Lemma, Snow,
Cronkrite, Lewis, Soule,
Darnell, Lietze, Starr,
Davis, Loomis, Stewart (Winnebago),
Dement, Mann,
Dewey, Marsh, Stewart (McLean),
Dolan, Massie, Streetor,
Dolton, McAdams, Stroud,
Dresser, McLaughlin, Swan,
Dunham, McPherran, Sylvester,
Efner, Meacham, Taggart,
Ferrier, Middlecoff, Thomas,
Flanders, Moore (Marshall), Thornton,
Forth, Moore (Adams), Tillson,
Freeland, Moose, Virden,
Freeman, Moffit, Walker,
Gordon, Mulvane, Warner,
Graham, Neville, Wayman,
Granger, Nulton, Webber,
Grant, Oakwood, Webster,
Gray, Oberly, Weinheimer,
Gridley, Orendorff, Wood,
Hart, Peltzer, Wymore,
Penfield, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Bradwell, Hay, Truitt,
Connolly, Halpin, Washburn,
Cullerton, Quinn, Wicker.

THE JURY BILL.

House bill 304, the Jury bill, was taken up. The House refused to concur in various Senate amendments, and asked a Committee of Conference.

Recess till half-past 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

OTHER BILLS DISPOSED OF.

House bill 117, the appropriation for the Antietam Cemetery. Laid on the table.

House bill 428, appropriating $20,000 for repairs of the Executive Mansion. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to reconsider the vote by which the Calumet Dam bill failed to pass. Carried. The roll was called, and the bill again failed to pass—yeas, 70; nays, 60.

House bill 567, to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes and Senate amendment, substituting one million in place of the 2 mill tax, was rejected—yeas, 72; nays, 57.

House bill 80, authorizing Circuit Judges to hold branch courts, Senate amendments concurred in—yeas, 119; nays, 0.

House bill 303, providing that money raised by cities and towns for specific purposes may be devoted to other purposes. Senate amendments concurred in.

House bill 505, amending the General Revenue law, Senate amendments concurred in.

Also, concurred in Senate amendments to House bill 529. Also, concurred in Senate amendments to House bill 220, the Game and Fish bill. Also, concurred in Senate amendments to the West Side Park bill—yeas, 111; nays, 2. Also, concurred in Senate amendments to House bill 348, in relation to surplus funds raised for bridge purposes.

Senate bill 263, in relation to the levy and collection of taxes. Passed—yeas, 107; nays, 5.

REVENUE BILL AGAIN.

Senate bill 391, providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government, was taken up.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance. Lost—yeas, 54; nays, 72.

The bill passed—yeas, 78; nays, 55, as follows:

YEAS.

Armstrong (Grundy), Halpin, Rankin,
Hart, Roy,
Armstrong (La Salle), Harney, Rogers,
Hay, Rountree,
Bocock, Herting, Savage,
Bradwell, Hildrup, Sawyer,
Branson, Hollenback, Scanlan,
Bryant, Hopkins, Senne,
Cassedy, Johnston, Sheridan,
Carpenter, Kann, Sherman,
Chambers, Mann, Soule,
Crawford, Marsh, Starr,
Cullerton, Massie, Stewart (Winnebago),
Davis, McLaughlin,
Dement, McPherran, Stewart (McLean),
Dewey, Moore (Marshall), Streetor,
Dolton, Moore (Adams), Stroud,
Dunham, Moffitt, Thomas,
Easterly, Mulvane, Thornton,
Efner, Oakwood, Tillson,
Ferrier, Oleson, Warner,
Freeland, Orendorff, Washburne,
Freeman, Peltzer, Wayman,
Gordon, Penfield, Webster,
Graham, Plowman, Wicker,
Grey, Quinn, Mr. Speaker.
Gridley,

NAYS.

Alexander (Crawford), Jessup, Pinnell,
Barkley, Jones, Pollock,
Bishop (Edgar), Lane (Hancock), Race,
Blakely, Lane (Dewitt), Ramsey,
Casey, Lemma, Rice,
Collins, Lewis, Smith,
Connolly, Lietze, Snow,
Cronkrite, Loomis, Swan,
Darnell, McAdams, Taggart,
Flanders, McDonald, Truit,
Forth, McGee, Walker,
Granger, Meacham, Webber,
Herrington, Middlecoff, Weinheimer,
Hoiles, Mitchell, Westfall,
Inscore, Moose, Wick,
Jaquess, Neville, Wood,
Jackson, Nulton, Wyman.
Oberly,

Adjourned.

EDWARD ELY & CO.

The Reception at Ely's Building Yesterday.

The name of Edward Ely is associated with the best growth of our city, for in 1854 we were little more than a prairie town when he made his styles of gentlemen's apparel metropolitan, and gave our citizens garments that were fashionable and artistic as compared with the best models of the Eastern cities and of Europe. Like the publishers of the big dictionary, Mr. Ely adopted for his motto, "*Get the Best,*" and for years his orders have been on the books of only the world's best makers of gentlemen's fabrics. He gave his stock the stamp of pre-eminent excellence, and has never been surpassed in this respect by any one in his line in the United States. Nor was this all. He believed good cloth too good to be spoiled by unskillfulness, and his customers are aware that he makes it a crime in his calendar to pass poor work from under his hands. Still more than this, he studies his patrons, and adapts with exquisite taste both style and fabric to the personal traits and precise needs of the wearer. He does not treat his customers like dummies, but is acute in that adjustment of nice shades of difference that, when observed, make the well-dressed gentleman. Since the fire Mr. Ely has occupied the parlors of his residence on Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street, where his patrons up to the present time have found him busy and full of business. He has come again to the front in one of the most elegant and elegantly appointed establishments in his line that can be found in this country, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, adjacent to the grand Palmer's Hotel, and opposite the Clifton House. Mr. Ely will not be offended if the advice we give causes a rush to his new quarters, even if the visit goes no farther than curiosity. It is worth every one's going blocks out of their way to see how a superb stock of cloths is helped by the rich surroundings and sumptuous standing fixtures of a store that is a marvel, even in one new day of striking business places. The noble iron block is known as Ely's building, arranged expressly for its present uses, and it will be hard to find its equal in any city in the United States. Multitudes have, within a few days, welcomed Mr. Ely's return to his old neighborhood, and gone away from his store freshly impressed with the exquisite skill with which he impresses his best of all styles upon his establishment as significant of the results of his work which wearers carry with them in really artistic tailoring.

The Dayton Sensation.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—A Dayton dispatch says that the brothers controlling the St. Mary's Catholic Institute of that city declare that the son of Dr. Lymar, of this city, whose statements as to his injuries were given in a dispatch last night, was hurt at that school by playing foot-ball, and that the child's story of his abuse by the teacher is false. The promise of an immediate investigation of the matter excites much interest to-day. The parents say that not until a series of letters inquiring how the injury occurred was sent did they reply. The last letter of the parents, which obtained the answer, threatened investigation. They alleged that the boy was hurt in playing ball.

The Lucky Number.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Number 20,901 drew the capital prize of $10,000 in the German Market Association Gift Enterprise to-day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The monetary situation is marked by increased stringency and high rates of interest, ranging from 1-16 to ¼ per diem. There was a heavy calling in of loans by the banks holding city funds, as the corporation is paying out nearly $3,000,000 interest and other matured obligations. The lending capacity of the banks was also temporarily curtailed by drafts in settlement of the half-monthly accounts with country banks. The payment of gold coupons caused considerable sales of gold to bankers and brokers, which also absorbs money for the moment. Express companies brought $1,500,000 currency.

The liabilities on the Stock Exchange of Swan & Co., suspended to-day, are reported less than $10,000.

The fact that the Tenth National Bank was creditor at the Clearing House, this morning, to the amount of $2,000,000, is explained to have been caused by a transfer of city funds to it from the Broadway bank. An investigation will probably be made into the affairs of the Manufacturers' & Merchants' bank, a small State institution, for the purpose of setting the rumors, perhaps unfounded, against it at rest.

The Mobile & Montgomery Railroad has defaulted on its May interest.

Sterling dull and heavy at 108¾ for 60 days, $109¾@109⅞ for sight.

Gold dull and heavy, declining from 117⅞ to 116⅞, and closing at 116⅞@116⅞. Loans, 3 per cent to 3 1-16. Clearings, $55,000,000. Customs receipts, $420,000. Treasury disbursements, $242,000.

Governments steady throughout the day.

State bonds neglected.

Stocks, with the exception of Western Union, very quiet, with slight fluctuations. That stock is actively dealt in, and evidently bears the brunt of the battle between the opposing forces on the Exchange. The transactions in it will probably reach 100,000 shares, at 84⅛, 85⅛, 84⅞, 85⅛, 84¾, and brokers of the clique offered to put it at 83⅛ for fifteen days, at ½ per cent. Otherwise, prices are irregular, with a general decline in the afternoon, when money was most active and stringent. The market closed steady, though quiet.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅞	Coupons, '67	119⅞
5-20s of '62, ex int	114⅞	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64, ex int	114⅞	New 5s	114
Coupons, '65, ex int	117⅛	10-40s	113⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅞	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79⅛	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	78⅞	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	95	St Paul pfd	73⅞
W. U. Tel	84⅛	Wabash	69⅞
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	94⅞	Fort Wayne	92⅞
Wells Fargo	79⅞	Terre Haute	18
American Express	67⅞	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71⅞	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	56⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅞
Erie	64⅞	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	109⅞
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	91⅞
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	36⅞
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	112
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	30⅞
Northwestern	79	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	103⅞
Rock Island	107⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅞
N. J. Central	102	B., H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	57⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 9d @11s 11d; club, 12s@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

PARIS, May 1.—Rentes, 54f.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 9@9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; cheese, 71s 6d. All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, May 1.—No market to-day, being holiday.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.—BEEVES—Receipts 98 cars, or 1,563 head, making 3,730 since Monday, against 3,380 head last week. After a weaker market for beeves on Monday at a decline of ¼c, the beef market became decidedly depressed, and at the opening of the cattle market yesterday, butchers claimed and obtained concessions equal to ⅛@¼c, which failed to secure an active trade, and the day's market closed dull and heavy, with a number of car loads not sold. To-day the feeling was no better, but salesmen appeared to be more reconciled to low figures, and most of the droves were closed out. The average decline since Monday is more than $5.00 per head compared with one week ago. Quotations are $1 per 100 lbs net lower. Quality of offerings was a large percentage better, and the extreme range of reported sales show a decline of only about ¼c, but the difference in quality, the larger proportion sold at inside figures, and the concession in most cases of one pound weight to the gross cwt, make the total reduction nearly if not quite 1c per lb. 20 car loads Texas and Cherokee cattle, all fat, sold at 10½@11½c; 19 cars Illinois steers, strong 6½ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 18 cars do, 6½ cwt, 11½c; 12 cars do, 6½ cwt, 11@11½c; 16 cars do, 7 cwt, 11½@12c; 4 cars Ohio steers, 7½ cwt, 12c; 2 cars Ohio stillers, 6½ cwt, 11½c; and 14 cars fat Missouri cattle, 8½@7¾ cwt, 11½@12½c. Dressed beef has a very slow sale at 8½@10½c; a few extra sides selling at 11c. Dressed veal very plenty at 5@9c, and live calves dull at 5@8c.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 10 cars, or 1,970 head, making 6,370 since Monday, against 5,290 same time last week. Market decidedly weak at 5@8c for fair to prime clipped sheep, with a few extra, 122 lbs average, at 8½c, and 1 car load good unshorn, 96 lbs average, at 8½c; 10 car loads Texas sheep, 75 lbs, received on Tuesday last, remain unsold. Spring lambs sell fairly at $7.00@8.50, or 15@18c per lb. Mutton very dull at 8@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,960, making 20,200 since Monday, against 18,600 same time last week. Market weak, and the few cars of live hogs on sale were held over city dressed hogs, selling more freely, but at lower prices, closing at 7¼@8c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 74 cars to arrive, 1,292. Total for the week, 6,908. Market dull, with but few Eastern buyers in attendance. About 800 disposed of; sales—443 Illinois steers, av 1,169 to 1,329 lbs, at $5.45@6.50; 116 Michigan steers, av 1,050 to 1,188 lbs, at $5.50@5.90; 58 Michigan stockers, av 906 to 977 lbs, at $5.00@5.30; 14 Michigan oxen, av 1,390 lbs, at $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,600. Total for the week, 8,400. Market heavy at $5.50@6.50 for Western wooled; $4.50@5.50 for Western clipped. Sales—876 Ohio clipped sheep, av 80 to 98 lbs, at $4.30@5.62½; 770 Michigan wooled sheep, av 84 to 102 lbs, at $6.24@7.20; 189 Michigan clipped sheep, av 80 lbs, at $4.40; 148 Illinois wooled sheep, av 96 lbs, at $6.50; 280 Ohio lambs, av 59 lbs, at $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,200. Market flat, and buyers hauling off. Not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. Prices nominally $5.25@5.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The commission houses were quiet to-day, but there was a fair distribution of general dry goods by jobbers. Cotton goods fairly active for brown and bleached A shirtings and sheetings, which are steady at reduced rates. Indian Orchard and Waterford brown sheetings reduced ½c. Pepperell, Appleton, Laconia, and Amoskeag drills jobbing at 14½c. Colored cottons firm at old rates. Cottonades in good demand. Woolens continue quiet in first hands. Shawls dull. Foreign dress goods and grenadines are in better request. Silks and ribbons selling well at auction.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—East Liberty cattle market very hard; arrivals extremely heavy; best, $6.25@6.60; stockers, $4.50@5.00; common, $5.00@5.50.

Sheep market slow; arrivals fast; best clipped, $5.00@5.65; medium, $5.00@5.10; common $4.25@4.75.

Hog market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $6.00@6.20; Yorkers, $5.50@5.65.

Baltimore Live-Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—CATTLE—Opened firm and active, and closed dull and heavy; the very best on sale to-day, 6⅞@7⅛c; that generally rated first quality, 5⅞@6⅛c; medium or good fair quality, 5@5⅞c. Receipts, 1,150; sales, 1,055.

HOGS—Firm with good demand; corn hogs, 7⅞@8⅛c; stillers, 7⅛@7⅞c; receipts, 8,229.

SHEEP—In good demand for sheared, at 4⅛@6⅛c; wool sheep dull at 6@7⅛c; receipts, 2,174.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 1.—COTTON—Steady, with good export demand; middling uplands, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, heavy; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.35; common to good extra, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio extras, $6.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.60@12.50. Rye flour in fair demand and firmer at $5.50@6.00. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 15,000 bu; choice No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.67; amber Western, $2.05. Rye quiet; held above buyers' views. Barley dull; prime Western, 90c. Malt neglected. Corn dull, lower; receipts, 24,000 bu; strictly prime old Western mixed, 68c; new do, 69@71c; yellow, 71@71½c. Oats lower; receipts, 31,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@52½c; white, 52@54c; black, 49@51c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; Western, 14½@15c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and strong; Rio, 17@19½c. Sugar moderately active and firmer; refining, 8½c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet, 7½@8½c.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—10½; refined, 20½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, 52½@53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and more active; new mess, $19.00; new prime mess, $17.50@18.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 7@7 1-16; middles, dull and lower; long clear, 9½@10c; short clear, 10½c. Lard firmer; estern Wstam, 9½@9½@9 9-10; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; Western, 32@33c.

CHEESE—Steady, 12@16½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.50@7.75. Wheat firm, and held at $1.70. Corn firm at 44c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats firm at 42@48c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and more active. Mess pork nominally at $18.50. Lard firmer; steam, 9c; generally held at 9½c; kettle, 9½c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 7@7½c; clear rib, 9½@9½; clear, 9½c, closing with increased firmness. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7½@8c; clear rib, 9½@9½c; clear, 10@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.36; No. 2, $1.27. Oats steady; No. 2, 30½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 41½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 69c. Barley firm; No. 2, 88c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 44,000.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and a shade higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $2.05; extra white Michigan, $1.05; amber do seller June, $1.76; No. 1 red $1.80; No. 2 do, $1.73½. Corn a shade better; high mixed spot and May, 45c; June, 46½c; low mixed spot, 45½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 39½@39½c; Michigan, 40c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 9c for corn; Kingston, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600; wheat, 7,000; corn, 46,000; oats, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400; wheat, 3,000; corn, 37,000; oats, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady with moderate demand, tending higher.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged, only sample lots sold. Corn firm; No. 2 36½c on track; 45@46c sacked. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 31c on track; 36c sacked. Barley firm; No. 2 87c. Rye, no sales.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; only small jobbing trade. Bulkmeats nominal. Bacon strong, some sales a fraction higher; ; shoulders, 8½c, buyer May; clear sides 10½c, seller May and June. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Lower, at $4.70@5.25.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; white, 57@58c. Oats quiet at 44c.

BRAN—Dull and lower at 80c.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $23.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer at 8½, 10½, 10½c; hams, 14½@15½c.

WHISKY—Lower; Louisiana, 90c; Cincinnati, 93c. Others unchanged.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1.—ARRIVED—Norway, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Advance, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, light; Excelsior, Lemont, light; Geo. Judd, Lemont, light; Edwin Walker, Lemont, light; Admiral, Lemont, light; Reliance, Lemont, light; Arabia, Lemont, light; Thunderbolt, Saginaw, light; Cayuga, Lockport, 55,753 ft lumber, 140,500 lath, 75 m shingles; Atlantic, Morris, light; Isabella, LaSalle, 129,480 ft lumber; North Star, Ottawa, light.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1.—ARRIVED—Georgia, Ottawa, 7,500 bu oats; Montana, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Grace Griswold, Mendota, 5,800 bu corn; Sligo, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 1.—PASSED UP—Props Oakland, Winslow, Wade, Oswegatchie, City of Montreal, Gordon Campbell; bark Orphan Boy; schrs Butcher Boy, Gerrit Smith, Annie Mulvey, Maxwell, Col. Cook, Correspondent, Mather, Webb, Laura Belle, Dousman, John Richards, New Dominion, Senator Blood, Dan Lyons, Melrose, Algerine, Kingfisher, E. Bright.

WIND—Northeast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Is Vitality?

Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principle of life, in spite of the researches of chemists, doctors, and metaphysicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomach inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the nerves relaxed, this life-sustaining principle, whatever it may be, is shorn of its active power, and that the body it animates languishes. We know, too, such of us as are capable of deriving knowledge from authenticated facts, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct impurities of the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the bowels, tone the liver, and brace the nerves, thereby combating and subduing the leading morbid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human existence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious stimulation, especially in the decline of life, and this famous preparation is undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
Agents for the United States.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the firm name of Dan'l Bogle & Co. was this day dissolved by limitation. Dan'l Bogle will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

DAN'L BOGLE,
C. L. BAILEY,
JOHN STEARNS.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOGLE & CO., and will continue the Coal business of the late firm of Daniel Bogle & Co.

W. S. BOGLE,
JOHN STEARNS,
149 and 151 East Madison-st.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. T. King, A. L. Adams, and E. A. Lord, doing a general Lumber business in Chicago, under the firm name of A. T. King & Co., terminates this date. A. T. King, deceased.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will sign in liquidation, and continue the business under the firm name of ADAMS & LORD.

ABBOTT L. ADAMS,
EDGAR A. LORD.

May 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Misch & Markle is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. K. Misch will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

F. K. MISCH,
J. R. MARKLE.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

F. K. Misch will continue the Wholesale Tobacco business, under the firm name of F. K. MISCH & CO., at 278 South Water-st.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

VERGNES'

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS,

705 WABASH-AV. Treatment for all nervous and chronic diseases. Ladies' department. NOTE—This treatment is unlike other electrical baths given in this city. A competent physician in attendance, with all the comforts of a home provided for patients from the country, in the immediate vicinity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.,

Publish This Day:

I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,

By Archibald Geikie, LL. D. With Illustrations. Being the fourth volume of "Science Primers," edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart. Price, 50 cents each.

The object of these Primers is to convey information in such a manner as to make it both intelligible and interesting to pupils in the most elementary classes.

II.

THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.

By J. Fenimore Cooper. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

Forming the tenth volume of the New Uniform Edition of Cooper's Novels. Volumes already published: "The Spy," "The Pilot," "The Red Rover," "The Deerslayer," "The Pathfinder," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pioneers," "The Prairie," and "Lionel Lincoln." Price, $1.50 each.

III.

THE TRIAL:

More Links of the Daisy Chain. By the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe." 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.75. Forming the eleventh volume of the New Illustrated Edition of Miss Yonge's Novels.

IV.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

Monthly Part for April. Containing Four Weekly Numbers. Price, 40 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

In Weekly Numbers, $4.00 per Annum. In Monthly Parts, $4.50 per Annum.

"The monthly number of Appletons' Journal affords an excellent idea of the great variety of clever writing, striking illustrations, and pleasant miscellany which have secured for this journal its marked success."—Tribune.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Extraordinary Drawing, April 22, 1873.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$500,000.		$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$25,000.	
1075	5000	6762	1000	10043	500	2718	500	4742	500
1078	5000	6764	1000	10044	500	2717	500	4746	500

NOTE.—All tickets ending in 7 are also a prize of $100. Prizes cashed and information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

On and after May 1, we will occupy our new office, 11 Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

ERNST PRUSSING

Has removed from 66 West Lake-st. to

143 East Randolph-st.,

(One door west of Sherman House),

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

Real Estate and Loan Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

BILLIARD TABLES.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company is removed from 42, 44 and 46 Adams-st., to

62 LAKE-ST.,

Northeast corner of State.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,
General Agents.

PROFESSIONAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

DR. PHILLIPS, late of Toronto, Canada, has opened at the Briggs House, where he will treat Consumption, Bronchitis, and Asthma, by the agency of Oxygenated Air, Medicated Vapors, and Atomized Fluids. By leaving the address at the office, the Dr. will visit patients in the city or country. Catarrh cured in one month.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1.

The demand for money in the local market [illegible] active, and finances were disturbed [illegible] than yesterday, in consequence [illegible] the May options in the [illegible] of the settlement [illegible] for currency to settle grain trade. The demand [illegible] was so great [illegible] balances at the Clearing-House [illegible] $1,000 discount that it depressed exchange to 75c [illegible] large count, and yet even the banks that [illegible] were creditors at the Clearing-House to-day [illegible] afraid to use their currency to buy exchange, because they may be as largely debtors to-morrow. But, aside from this temporary disturbance of the market, there is an evident progress toward an easier condition. Prime commercial paper is in demand in the open market, and the supply of money offered by brokers is larger than a week ago. There is a very large amount of real estate paper in the market, but there is a class of lenders who prefer it to any other, and it is pretty easily disposed of at about 12 per cent.

The new 5 per cent bonds are quoted to-day, exclusive of the quarter's interest due May 1, at 114. With gold at 117⅜, the market value of the bonds in gold is less than 97 cents, while the gold value of the 5-20s of 1862 is about 97¼. None of the other 5-20s are above par in gold, and, as they are not likely to be disturbed for many years by any refunding scheme, there is no inducement to exchange them for the 5 per cents at the same price, or to sell them for the sake of buying the new bonds, which bear 1 per cent less interest per annum. The significant hint comes from Washington also that, unless the Syndicate exhibits greater energy than it has up to the present time, it will not be necessary to send any more of the new 5 per cents to Europe for a long time. This does not indicate any very brilliant success on the part of the Syndicate, and naturally causes people to speculate about the result of the call for $50,000,000 of 1862s, to be redeemed in coin on June 1, and to what extent the Syndicate have been able to make exchanges of bonds.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Some apprehensions are entertained in London as to the possible effect on the money market of the payment of the Alabama claims. By the terms of the Washington Treaty, England is obliged to pay on a specified day in September, to the officers of the United States Treasury at Washington, $15,500,000 in gold coin. If the stipulations of the Treaty are literally complied with, it will be necessary to draw something over £3,000,000 of specie from the Bank of England some time in August. The condition of the bank is better now than it is likely to be in August, and it is feared that the withdrawal of so large a sum would so change the ratio between the cash funds and the liabilities of the bank that the Directors would feel bound to act in accordance with their rule in such cases, and advance the rate of discount 1 or 2 per cent. This change in the rate of interest in London, or even the anticipation of it, would probably have an unfavorable effect upon American securities in that market, and cause considerable depression in the interim between the time it was drawn from the Bank of England and the time it could be paid into, and come out of, the United States Treasury in any way to favorably affect the money market on this side the water. The London *Times* proposes that the amount be paid in installments, and it is possible that the desire to bring the Government of the United States to favor this plan, the prospects of financial disturbances have been a little exaggerated.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 in gold on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays, and $1,500,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays, in all $6,000,000, and to buy $500,000 bonds on the first, and $500,000 on the third Wednesday of May, in all $1,000,000. The Secretary has also directed the payment without rebate on and after Monday, 28th inst., of the interest due on bonds, May 1.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has just been dealing with two Bank Receivers, who, after closing up their duties, fixed their own fees under some pretended local authority, and retained the amount so determined. One, in Brooklyn, had paid himself 5 per cent, amounting in the aggregate to $68,000. The Comptroller, in both cases, ordered the Receivers to pay the whole amount into the Treasury and await adjustment of the proper fees, and they finally, to prevent the threatened suit upon their bonds, have complied.

"NICKNAMES FOR STOCKS."

A London paper gives a list of the "nicknames" for prominent stocks on the Exchange: "Long names are inconvenient in Stock Exchange dealings, and similarities between names are confusing. Securities with long names are consequently spoken of by some abreviation or 'nickname'; and, where two or more stocks have names with only some small difference between them, some feature or association in one of them often supplies a name by which they become known. The 'nicknames' given in some instances are not a little ingenious. For example, Turkish six-per-cents, of 1865, are known as 'muttons' the loan being secured in part on the sheep tax; Turkish bonds of 1869 are known as 'Cohens,' having been brought out by the firm of that name; and, for a similar reason, French six-per-cents are known as 'Morgans.' In several cases railway stocks are known by the name of some place on their respective lines, as 'Dovers' for Southeastern, 'Yorks' for Great Northern, 'Leeds' for Lancashire & Yorkshire, 'Berwicks' for Northeastern, and 'Brums' or 'Birminghams' for London & Northwestern. United States five-twenty bonds were commonly called 'Greens,' from the fact of the first issue of these bonds, now paid off, being colored green. English and Australian copper shares go by the name of 'Smelts,' and British Indian Extension Telegraph shares are called 'Singapores.' The latest addition to these nicknames is that of 'Dogs,' which has been given to Newfoundland Telegraph shares."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '64	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '65	117	117¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119⅜	119⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118
10-40s	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113⅝	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	116⅞	117¼
Gold Exchange		117⅜
Sterling Exchange	108¼@109⅜	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99½ & int.	
Cook County 7s	98½ & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s. 92@95		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, May 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Washington st, near s e cor Paulina st, n f, w ½ of e ½ of n ½ Lot 8, dated April 30; consideration, $3,500.

Keith st, bet West Chicago av and Huron st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $950.

The premises No. 726 Canal st, dated May 1; consideration, $3,100.

Lot 9, in Block 1, of O'Neil's Addition in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 13, 1872; consideration, $500.

Prairie av, 597 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 33x124¼ ft, dated April 4; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 24, in Block 1, of Blocks 1 and 4, in w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $700.

Ohio st, near s w cor of North Market st, n f, 50 ft to alley, with other property, dated March 1; consideration, $25,000.

Henry st, 325 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 25 of Diller's Lots 17 to 30, etc., in Block 40, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $4,300.

"A" st, s e cor of Gage st, lot 15, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $650.

Twenty-fifth st, bet State st and Wabash av, n f, 25 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $7,800.

The premises No. 1126 Michigan av, dated May 1; consideration, $8,000.

Indiana av, n e cor of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 20 2-12x125 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $12,000.

Irving Place, s of Wilcox st, w f, 24x143½ ft, dated April 1; consideration, $4,200.

Park av, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, undivided ½ of Lots 21 and 22, dated May 1; consideration, $2,700.

The premises 335 West Randolph st, dated May 1; consideration, $5,500.

Thirteenth place, bet Blue Island av and Waller st, s f, 20 feet to alley, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,160.

Forest av, n w cor of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 58x124 ft, dated June 12, 1872; consideration, $9,800.

Front st, 100 ft w of North Sangamon st, n f, 25½x100 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $1,250.

Front st, n w cor of Sangamon st, s f, 20x125 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $[illegible].

Lincoln st, 126 ft n e of Lee av, s e f, 25x132 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $[illegible].

Milwaukee av, 37 9-12 ft w of Wood st, n e f, 25x110 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 26, in Block 8, of Davis' n e ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec [illegible], 39, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 16, in Block 7, of same Subdivision, dated March 12; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 19, in same, dated March 13; consideration, $[illegible].

Keith st, bet Chicago av and Huron st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 52, in Block 11, of Elston's Addition, dated April 30; consideration, $3,125.

Division st, near s w cor of Larrabee st, n f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 24; consideration, $3,100.

Depuyster st, 300 ft w of Desplaines st, s f, undivided ½ of 50x119 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 56, of Walker's Block 12 and 13, of Smith's n e ¼ of Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 4, in Wenge & Hyde's Lot 1, of n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1, in Clarke & Sharpe's Lots 1 to 4, in Block 5 of Walker & Stinson's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $3,940.

Lot 31, in Block 4, in Fawsett's Subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 21; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 11, in Block 4, of Heintz's Subdivision, in s [illegible] of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 22; consideration, [illegible]

[illegible] in Block 2, in Travers' n w ¼ n w ¼ of [illegible] $650.

Lots 1 to [illegible] 14, dated Dec. 7, 1872; consideration, [illegible] n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, [illegible] $2,700.

[illegible] in Crawford's Lots 3 and 7, [illegible]

Lots 1 and 2, in Lot [illegible] w ½ of n e ¼ of s e [illegible] Block 2, in Saltonstall & [illegible] consideration, $3,000.

[illegible] ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 25; [illegible] ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, [illegible]

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 15, of e ½ [illegible] 3-10x [illegible] dated May 1; consideration, $350.

Halsted st, s w cor of Fifty-ninth st, e f, [illegible] 265 6-10 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $22,500.

School st, 53 ft, with buildings, in Noyes' Subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 24, in Block 2, in Duncan's Block 5, of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $575.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Division st, n w cor of Hyman av, 40 acres, dated Sept. 16, 1872; consideration, $40,000.

Und ¼ of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 5, 39, 13, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $16,600.

Chicago av, s w cor of Crawford av, 240 acres, dated Dec. 14, 1872; consideration, $360,000. Joel D. Harvey to Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,610	3,583	7,532	5,499
Wheat, bu	21,760	6,300	67,228	20,910
Corn, bu	79,160	103,435	331,285	319,359
Oats, bu	55,940	22,960	64,876	57,392
Rye, bu	2,840	327		6,548
Barley, bu	3,050	1,500	4,942	1,279
Grass seed, lbs	76,343	12,410	20,920	317,806
Flax seed, lbs	20,000			
Broom corn, lbs	28,000	10,000	7,400	5,070
Cured meats, lbs	138,010	99,660	261,000	695,791
Beef, brls		18	5	60
Pork, brls	347	136	5	307
Lard, lbs	337,700	32,530		302,483
Tallow, lbs	39,250	7,930		5,000
Butter, lbs	44,938	35,075	6,800	
Dressed hogs, No	22	2		
Live hogs, No	16,440	17,614	8,819	8,436
Cattle, No	3,133	4,697	3,166	2,056
Sheep, No	509	1,321		
Hides, lbs	74,430	117,070	23,650	30,340
Highwines, brls	162	165	157	506
Wool, lbs	39,845	66,800	160,860	45,270
Potatoes, bu	18,622	3,350	4,250	1,000
Lumber, m ft	5,143	1,993	1,453	986
Shingles, m	3,090	880	1,453	1,964
Lath, m	273	298	42	170
Salt, brls			1,450	3,149

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,193 bu wheat, 1,289 bu corn, 2,977 bu oats, 1,109 bu rye, 3,811 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 43 cars wheat; 160 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 2 do, and 5,900 bu rejected do by canal; 38 cars oats; 7,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 8 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (250 cars), 124,000 bu.

The quotation, in this morning's commercial column, of rail freights to New York at 45c per 100 lbs, should have read "lake and rail." They are offered at that price, but we are assured that all rail freights cannot now be obtained at less than 50c per 100 lbs to New York, and the market is quoted firm at that rate.

The out Inspector at the Rock Island Elevator has been relieved, pending the hearing of the charges in regard to inspection of barley, made by Mr. Kadish, as printed in our issue of this morning.

In this connection we may refer to the intimations, rather freely thrown out in certain quarters, that the warehousemen take advantage of the inspection system to either sell the best of each grade on their own account, by sample, or to lift it into the grade next above. It would be absurd to suppose that such things could not be done, or that they have not been done; and we called attention only a few days ago to the fact that the circumstances offer strong temptations to warehousemen. But there are two points which ought not to be lost sight of. First, the percentage of the lower grades now in store is less than that received, because No. 2, being the speculative grade, is kept here to trade on, and its price is generally 1@2c higher than it would be as judged by quality alone, compared with the grade next below it. Hence the shipper buys all he can of the low grades, finding them the most profitable; and a good deal of the wheat sold in New York as Chicago No. 2 was nothing but No. 3 when taken out of the elevator here, as it was inspected No. 3 when put into store.

Secondly, it is a common practice with some shippers by lake to let down grain by mixing. They will load a vessel ostensibly with No. 2 spring, and have several car loads of No. 3 emptied in at different stages of the filling process, and "this" mixture is sold as "straight Chicago No. 2," when it arrives on the seaboard. Unless the warehouseman be the shipper, he obtains no advantage from this arrangement, which inures only to the benefit of the shipper. We may add that our No. 1 spring does not find its way to the seaboard. The greater part is taken up by our local millers, and the rest is bought by millers in the interior.

The complaints in regard to the inspection of certain boat-loads of canal corn as rejected would appear to be without good foundation. It is reported that a committee of grain experts examined some of this corn, and pronounced it to be rejected. A number of car-loads of corn that were inspected rejected, and then complained about, prove to have been "plugged" with a layer of defective corn at the bottom of each car. It is only right, as it is legal, that, in all such cases, whole car-load should be inspected as belonging to the lowest grade in the car.

Some of our Chicago lumber-brokers are asserting a power which neither the law courts nor even the Government of the United States have yet assumed. They seek to dictate what shall be published in the market reports, and refuse to furnish information of their business, or even to allow the public record to be inspected, unless the reporters for the press will do thus and so. Chief among their demands is the one that the papers shall publish the names of the brokers with every cargo sold. We presume that the general public, for whose information the market reports in the daily papers are published, would find it intensely interesting to read that John Simpson sold five bushels of potatoes to Mark Smith, and to read several hundred such important announcements every day; and there is just as much reason for publishing the names of the buyers and sellers of potatoes, or eggs, or grain, as those of the men who buy and sell lumber.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather active to-day, but in a speculative way, and the movement of prices rather depended upon the question of settlement than on either the weather or the tone of the markets in other cities. It was delivery day on May options, and receipts for pork and corn moved round in a way that put the furniture wagons to the blush. Deliveries of wheat were rather light, and were unimportant in oats. The weather was wet, but the rain was not heavy, and was generally regarded as not particularly injurious to the crop prospects.

The dry goods market was quiet, and without important change in prices, though the feeling seemed rather easier all around. Quotations were the same as on the previous two days, but there was some cutting under in nearly all departments. Groceries were in light request, with no change in prices except for refined sugars, which advanced an ⅛c. The demand for butter was moderate, and mainly confined to the better grades. Common and medium descriptions are beginning to accumulate, and are working easier. Cheese remains inactive. Coal was in limited request at former quotations. No new features were noted in the canned goods and fish markets. Dried fruits were quiet, and imported varieties were rather easier, though raisins and dates alone were lower. Hay met with a light inquiry at about yesterday's quotations. Hides and leather were unchanged. The oil trade was reported quiet, with prices generally firm. The only quotable change was an advance of ½c in carbon, the present rates being 20@20½c.

The lumber market was quiet to-day, owing to the stormy weather. There was no quotable change in yard prices, though for some of the common grades they are rather weak. At the docks the offerings were liberal, but the inquiry was light, and prices are rather easy. Building materials were also quiet, and without material change. The demand for metals and tinners' stock is light, but present prices are generally adhered to. Nails were in moderate request. Hops, wool, and broom corn, are without particular change, the former is very quite, while wool has met with a moderate inquiry from Western manufacturers, prices ruling weak and irregular. Broom corn is in average demand, sales being mostly confined to the better grades. There was a fair amount of trading in Hungarian and millet seeds to-day, but other varieties were quiet and unchanged. The street markets were quiet, the storm keeping buyers away. Poultry and eggs were dull and lower. Potatoes were in large supply, slow, and easier. The green fruit trade was also inactive, and prices remain unchanged.

Lake freights were quiet, and nominally unchanged, at 10c bid for corn, and 11c bid for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. One vessel was taken last evening for wheat to Kingston at 16c. She will carry out 14,000 bu. The aggregate amount of grain contracted for shipment this season, up to date, is stated at 327,000 bu wheat, and 1,825,000 bu corn. Rail freights are quoted at 50c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

Highwines were firm, but less active, at yesterday's figure, with a fair demand and light offerings. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 87c per gallon.

Provisions were slightly more active, and irregular. The chief interest centered on mess pork, which opened out strong, and advanced some 30c per brl, but weakened under liberal offerings, and closed at 5c advance on yesterday's quotations. Lard was quoted strong early, but there was little demand, and prices fell off 10c per 100 lbs. Meats were quiet and unchanged. The deliveries of pork were liberal, but they had all been provided for; hence the early strength, which changed into weakness when operators found that the receipts of hogs for the calendar year, thus far, are more than 50 per cent greater than for the same time twelve months previously, and were again large to-day. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $18.00@18.05; do seller June, $18.45@18.50; do seller July, $18.75@18.80; prime mess, none here; old pork, $16.50@17.00. Lard, cash or seller May, $9.05@9.10; do seller June, $9.25@9.30; do seller July, $9.65@9.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6⅝c for shoulders; 8⅝@8⅞c for short ribs; and 9@9⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅞@7c. English meats, 9@9½c for short ribs; 9⅛@9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10½c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork seller June at $18.75, 500 brls do at $18.60; 4,200 brls do (part last evening) at $18.50; 250 brls do at $18.45; 1,000 brls do, seller July, at $19.10; 1,000 brls do at $19.00; 1,000 brls do at $18.80; 2,750 tcs lard, seller June, at $9.40; 250 tcs do at $9.30; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅞c.

Flour was in very small demand from buyers on the market, though the aggregate of reported sales was fair, as most of the lots sold were on direct order by mail or telegraph, and for known brands. Prices were well sustained by dealers, though New York was reported dull and heavy. Rye flour was firm, and bran 50c higher, being scarce. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Gem of the West) at $8.75; 100 brls spring extras at $7.87½; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do (None Better) at $6.75; 700 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 800 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $3.75; 100 brls rye flour (Beloit City) at $4.40. Total 2,300 brls. Also, 10 tons middlings at $12.00, at mill. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat was moderately active, but weak, and fully ⅝c lower, in spite of bad weather. New York was reported heavy, and offerings for this month were more liberal than usual, though the deliveries were light. This caused a heavy feeling, and unusual timidity among buyers in taking hold on new deals; the purchases made were mostly to fill shorts for next month. The shippers took hold sparingly of car lots. The advices of more liberal receipts to come in from the country, and the more cheering assurances with regard to the yield of the coming crop, were generally regarded as weakening, and speculative buyers were inclined to hold back for lower prices, especially as there is no prospect of a speedy reduction of our stocks in store. It is time that rail shipments are large, and just now some of the railroad freight agents report orders for more cars than they have to spare, which is encouraging to holders. Seller June opened at $1.28⅛, declined to $1.26¾, and closed at $1.26⅞. Seller the month sold at $1.23⅝@1.24⅝, closing at the inside. Seller July was inactive. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.15. Rejected do was nominal at 98c bid, being quoted scarce. Cash sales were reported of 4,300 bu No. 2 spring (fresh) at $1.25; 1,600 bu do at $1.24⅝; 27,200 bu do (part regular) at $1.24¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 15,000 bu do at $1.24½; 30,000 bu do at $1.24; 10,000 bu do at $1.23⅞; 20,000 bu do at $1.23⅝; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.15. Total, 176,400.

Corn was moderately active, but weak, opening at the advance attained yesterday, and declining through the session. The bad weather caused early strength, but New York was quoted dull and easier, and deliveries here on the option of seller May were so large as to cause heavy offerings, which enabled the short interest to fill in freely at a decline. The receipts were somewhat larger, but really light for the season; we have had but little from the canal, as yet, and it is stated that some corn holders along the line of the canal are about to send their corn elsewhere. One of them has threatened to ship to St. Louis, notwithstanding his experience in that direction three years ago, when he was obliged to sell at a heavy loss. Seller the month opened at 38⅛c, advanced to 38⅜c, and declined to 37½c at the close. Seller June sold at 40@40⅛c; seller July at 42⅛@42⅜c; and seller August at 43⅛@43⅜c, all closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 38c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 38⅛c; 55,800 bu do at 38c; 70,000 bu do at 37½c; 40,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 25,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 37½c; 6,000 bu rejected at 34c; 5,800 bu do at 35½c, afloat. Total, 222,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and advanced a ½@1c per bu, under a good demand early, which was probably due to the rain; but fell off later, when New York was quoted lower, and thence ruled dull. Seller the month opened at 31½c, and closed at 30⅝@30⅞c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 31⅛c. Seller June sold at 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 7,800 bu at 31½c; 5,400 bu at 31⅛c; 13,600 bu at 31⅛c; 25,000 bu at 31⅛c; 30,000 bu at 31c; 15,000 bu at 30⅞c; 2,400 bu rejected at 30c; 600 bu do at 29½c; 600 bu do at 29c. Total, 100,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½c lower, owing to more liberal offerings, and a very limited demand. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 400 bu do at 69c, and 5,000 bu do on private terms. Total, 6,200 bu.

Barley was more active, and a shade firmer, being in better demand, while the offerings were light. The change in the out inspection at the Rock Island Elevator caused a greater degree of confidence in the out inspection at that house, and there was an inquiry for a cargo for shipment, but it could not be obtained at yesterday's quotations. The market closed nominal at 72c for Rock Island No. 2, and at 78@80c for receipts in other houses. No. 3 was quoted at 62@67c; and rejected at 45@49c—the inside in the Rock Island. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 81c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 5,800 bu do at 78c; 20,200 bu do at 71½c; 400 bu rejected at 49c; 400 bu do at 45c; 800 bu by sample at 82c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 30,400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were active. Wheat was weaker, declining ⅛c per bu. It sold at $1.23⅞@1.23⅝ seller the month, closing at $1.23⅝; and at $1.26⅞@1.26⅝ seller June, closing at $1.26⅝. Corn was a shade firmer, closing at 37⅝@37⅞c seller the month, 40½c bid for seller June, and 42½c seller July. Nothing was reported in other grain. We note sales of 500 brls pork seller June at $18.25, and 250,000 lbs short clear at 9½c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report the average demand at the annexed prices: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was a light local inquiry for beans at the quoted prices. The offerings are fair. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.65; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Owing to the unpleasant weather there was very little doing. Quotations are given below: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $2.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.50; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.50 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, [illegible] brl; white sand per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; old brick, $6.00@6.50; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, delivered; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, delivered; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 25 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—Prices ranged about the same as on yesterday, but were weak except for choice qualities, the demand for which keeps pace with the supply. Shippers are still operating very sparingly, prices here being relatively higher than at other points. The receipts are slowly increasing, and the tendency of prices is still downward. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—No new features were noticeable in this market. Steady, fair activity characterizes the demand for grain bags, while other goods in this list are quiet. Prices remain firm all around: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—No improvement was noted in the demand for this line of goods, and the feeling of weakness recently developed is still a feature of the market. If we except corn and tomatoes, fair orders are being filled at a concession from the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.65
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 7.50
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.75
C & B.'s assorted pickles, qts	6.75@ 7.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00

CHEESE—Very little trading is being done in this staple, the few orders received being small. Stocks are inconsiderable, and prices for the present must be considered entirely nominal. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—In this market business continues dull, consumers buying no more than required to satisfy immediate wants, as, with the first arrivals by lake, lower prices are anticipated. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand was moderate. Staves are scarce and firm. We repeat quotations: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in moderate local request at 11@12c. Sales include 500 doz at 11c; 1,500 doz at 11½c; 310 cases at 12c.

FEATHERS—There was no change. Goose feathers are scarce and choice, bringing 75c. Chicken feathers are unchanged: Prime live geese at 73@75c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 75@80c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Were in good demand, and were firm as previously quoted: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@35c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins are lower East, and the market here has sympathized to the extent of 10c per box, $2.70@2.80 being the present quotation. Dates also are "off" a little. Aside from this the market ruled steady at former rates: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.70@2.80; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@8½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 11@12c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and unchanged. Oranges and lemons are firm. Apples are in fair supply and weak. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $12.00@13.00 per case; Palermo and Messina, $3.50@5.50.

GROCERIES—Trade was rather quiet to-day, but the general market exhibited a firm tone; notably so for coffees and sugars, both of which are still advancing at the East. Refined sugars were in good demand, and were strong at an ⅛c advance. With this exception our quotations remain unchanged, as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23¼@23⅝c; prime Rio, 23½@23⅝c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21½@21½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24½c; do, prime, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅛@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10⅝@11c; C No. 2, 10⅜@10½c; yellow C, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9⅛@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@9⅞c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅞c; White Rose, 6½@6⅞c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Receipts fell off some to-day, and the quotations were more generally sustained than on yesterday, but there was an under-current of weakness, and an early decline is looked for. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A fair amount of trading was done to-day, both by local and Eastern buyers, and the market was steadier. Following are the quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11½@11½c; do heavy, 10½@10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 17c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20@21c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HOPS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; common to fair, 25@35c; New York, 45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a tolerably fair trade. Imported goods are very firm. Following are the prices current:

Iron	4 4-10@ 4 8-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10 rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾ @ 7 rates
Russia iron	20@21c ℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c ℔ lb
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c ℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c ℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c ℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c ℔ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c ℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20 rates
English tool steel	21½ @23 rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c ℔ lb

LEATHER—Continues quiet and steady at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 33
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade in this department is less active, but prices are steady at the annexed range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—3 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand, at the following quotations: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in demand and steady at the quoted prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—A further advance of ½c in carbon is noted, but otherwise the market was without visible change. Lard and linseed are very firm, and bid fair to advance. Other descriptions may be quoted steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 20@20½c; extra lard oil, 77c; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trading in this class of goods was limited, the weather being unfavorable for an active movement. Prices were easy, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3@4½c

PIG IRON—Was again quoted quiet and firm.

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was dull and lower. Turkeys are quotable at 15@17c; chickens at $3.50@4.00. Sales comprise 2 coops turkeys at 15½c; 4 coops do at 15c; 10 coops choice chickens at $4.00; 2 coops at $3.87½; 8 coops at $3.75; 6 coops at $3.50.

POTATOES—Were in large supply, dull, and weak, at 45@52c for peachblows, and mixed lots at 32@35c. Sales include 3 cars peachblows at 55c, delivered; 1 car at 48c.

SALT—A further advance is noted in Ashton dairy, now quoted at $5.50. Other grades are unchanged. A tolerably fair trade is reported. Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Are quiet and unchanged at 15@20 per cent from list prices.

SEEDS—There was a fair amount of trading in timothy and Hungarian, but other seeds were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Timothy at $4.00@4.25 for fair to choice; clover at $5.00@5.25; Hungarian at $1.37½@1.45; millet at 75c@$1.15. Sales were reported of 16 bags timothy at $4.25; 10 bags at $4.12½; 10 bags at $4.10; 4 bags at $4.00; 340 bags Hungarian at $1.45; 120 bags at $1.42; 88 bags at $1.37½; 60 bags millet at $1.15; 50 bags at $1.05; 40 bags poor at 75c.

TEAS—Business was quiet at the annexed range of prices. Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Nothing new was noted in this market. Prices were steady as given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—We quote the market steady, at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00@7.50, delivered.

WOOL—The condition of the market is essentially the same. There was a moderate inquiry from Western mills, but the general trade is quiet. Prices are easy. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	44@45c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	42@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	20@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,816	11,815	971
Tuesday	6,009	14,622	617
Wednesday	3,133	16,440	509
Thursday	2,500	13,000	1,000
Total	19,458	55,877	3,097

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,048	8,528	....
Tuesday	2,656	7,623	895
Wednesday	3,166	8,819	....
Total	7,870	24,970	895

The movement of live-stock during the month of April is reported by Assistant Secretary Williams as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	16,723	60,110	2,359
Illinois Central	8,794	48,676	3,668
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	33,093	102,585	7,156
Chicago & Northwestern	13,492	39,528	8,461
Chicago & Alton	10,264	34,455	3,141
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	56	358	....
Michigan Central	85	749	349
Michigan Southern	378	994	278
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	379	1,229	18
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	183	3,214	....
Milwaukee & St. Paul	618	1,005	61
Driven in	184	....	79
Total	84,249	292,903	25,570
Received in April, 1872	58,393	169,149	24,771
Received in April, 1871	48,144	71,632	23,379

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	26,290	45,800	6,617
Michigan Central	14,067	73,146	1,855
Michigan Southern	22,419	105,710	3,729
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	448	......	....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	786	133	81
Illinois Central	1,741	287	103
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	825	......	301
Chicago & Northwestern	1,096	639	112
Chicago & Alton	859	......	....
Total	68,531	225,715	12,798
Shipped in April, 1872	52,474	145,151	17,328

From the foregoing, it will be seen, that in comparison with April, 1872, our receipts have increased to the extent of 25,856 cattle, 123,754 hogs, and 799 sheep. The receipts of horses show an increase of 1,270. The average weight of the hogs sold during the month was 213 lbs.

CATTLE—To-night closes unqualifiedly the most unsatisfactory market-day of the season. There was an utter absence of activity in the demand for shipping grades, and no amount of urging on the part of sellers could infuse any life into the traffic. The Eastern markets, as well as our own, are largely overstocked, and are still declining, and there were no shippers to be found willing to operate, save at a further reduction of 15@25c per 100 lbs. This makes the decline since Saturday fully 50c, and, judging from the present outlook, the end is not yet. The number of beeves in the sale-pens fell little short of 11,000, of which number somewhere in the neighborhood of 9,000 remained unsold at the close of trade. Butchers' cattle and stockers, which heretofore have held up firmly, were to-day sensibly lower, the former being off fully 25c. The range of the market was $3.00@5.75, though most of the sales were at $4.50@5.40. Very few sold above $5.50. The following quotations are at present little better than nominal:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.90@6.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.10@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.85@4.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@4.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
36 good steers	1,140	$5.25
32 good steers	1,222	[illegible]
16 good steers	1,246	5.25
32 choice steers	1,370	5.50
31 medium steers	1,257	5.00
16 stock steers	1,034	4.65
83 choice steers	1,348	5.50
77 choice steers	1,398	5.70
32 good steers	1,253	5.25
49 good steers	1,278	5.30
88 good steers	1,215	5.30
78 good steers	1,280	5.30
76 good steers	1,339	5.40
17 good steers	1,300	5.35
49 good steers	1,328	5.20
50 good steers	1,294	5.30
48 good steers	1,332	5.40
16 good steers	1,308	5.50
31 rough steers	1,381	5.15
19 rough steers	1,348	5.35
13 oxen	1,650	5.35
18 stockers	1,055	4.65
17 good steers	1,230	5.30
78 good steers	1,156	5.10
17 good steers	1,210	5.25
20 oxen	1,639	5.25
43 Texas steers	1,117	4.80
31 good steers	1,320	5.37½
12 choice steers	1,305	5.50
78 good steers	1,144	5.00
30 butchers' stuff	886	4.25
15 cows	1,139	4.50
15 cows	776	3.75

HOGS—The hog market was "flat." The continued heavy receipts placed buyers in a position where they could successfully dictate terms, and they demanded, and without much difficulty obtained, a further reduction of 15@20c per 100 lbs, prices settling down to $5.00@5.30, at which range the market closed weak with several thousand left over unsold. Sales were reported at $5.00@5.10 for poor to common; at $5.15@5.20 for medium; and at $5.25@5.30 for good to choice, mostly at $5.10@5.20.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	219	$5.20	67	179	$5.20	62	183	$5.15
29	195	5.25	58	228	5.30	258	161	5.15
29	192	5.10	53	203	5.25	62	227	5.15
60	232	5.37½	46	198	5.25	45	189	5.30
58	218	5.00	286	226	5.25	64	248	5.20
68	228	5.12½	59	235	5.25	50	193	5.20
64	204	5.12½	58	214	5.25	57	270	5.30
59	225	5.12½	56	252	5.25	56	234	5.25
57	243	5.20	64	218	5.30	65	189	5.25
53	224	5.20	62	222	5.45	61	191	5.25
51	176	5.20	139	193	5.20	83	210	5.20
66	200	5.20	55	262	5.25	20	325	5.00
63	207	5.25	62	240	5.12½	30	216	5.12½
56	215	5.30	44	209	5.12½	37	...	5.12½
280	200	5.35	67	203	5.25	116	238	5.15
168	214	5.25	62	227	5.15			

SHEEP—The sheep trade was quiet at steady prices, or at $4.00@6.50 for poor to choice wooled. Some shorn sold at $4.00@4.50. A sale of lambs was reported at $4.50 per head.

LUMBER.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 1.

Trade at the wholesale market opened rather quiet this morning, owing to the storm, but toward noon buyers began to make their appearance, and a fair number of cargoes were disposed of. The offerings were large, and quite a number of cargoes were left over. Prices are rather easy. We again quote: Good to choice strips and boards at $15.00@16.00; select boards at $22.00@23.00; fair to good boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; joists and scantling, $10.50@11.25; common boards and strips at $11.50@12.00; lath, $3.00; shingles, $3.25.

Cargo schr Pilgrim, from Grand Haven, 118 m ft boards and strips at $14.50.

Cargo schr Bill Jones, from Muskegon, 118 m ft boards and strips at $13.50.

Cargo schr Gamecock, from Muskegon, 159 m ft common mixed at $11.50; 58 m lath at $3.00.

Cargo schr White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m ft joists and scantling at $10.75.

Cargo schr Albrecht, from Manistee, 171 m ft joists and scantling at $10.50.

Cargo schr Presto, from Manistee, 140 m ft joists and scantling at $10.50.

Cargo schr Dan Hayes, from Manistee, 140 m ft joists and scantling at $10.50.

Cargo schr Gesine, from White Lake, 90 m ft common mixed lumber at $10.75.

Cargo schr Hamlet, from Manistee, 100 m ft joists and scantling at $10.75; 30 m long timber at $12.00.

Cargo schr J. L. Johnson, from Manistee, hold full joist and scantling at $10.50; deck load of long timber at $12.00.

Cargo schr Menomonee, from Manistee, 80 m ft 2-inch joists at $12.00; 130 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50, Manistee tally.

Cargo schr Reciprocity, from Ludington, 185 m ft joist and scantling at $10.65.

Cargo schr Arab, from Muskegon, 125 m ft joist and scantling, and 34 m ft boards and strips at $11.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the yards was quiet to-day, being temporarily interrupted by the storm. There was no quotable change in prices, which are as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	14.50@15.50
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.50
Lath, on track	3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	35.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	40@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 80
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............May 1.

Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 1,500 brls flour, 100 tcs hams, 80 tons sewer pipe.
Scow Ahnapee, Grand Haven.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 100 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 190 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr L. Ludington, North Bay, 1,700 telegraph poles, 1,500 cedar posts.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Grand Haven, 117 m lumber.
Schr B. & C. Albrecht, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, 220 m lumber.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr St. Peter, Pentwater, 110 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr J. A. Travers, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr A. M. Bears, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, and sundries.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Catchpole, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 35 m lumber.
Schr H. Blood, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Evening Star, White Lake, 306 telegraph poles, 5,300 posts, 35 cds wood.
Schr R. B. Hibbard, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, 30 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Black Hawk, Pentwater, 100 m lumber, 275 m shingles.
Schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, 200 m lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hamlin, 180 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Beloit, Pentwater, 50 cds wood, 650 m shingles.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr G. L. Stearns, Ludington, 160 m lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Manitowoc, 5 m cedar posts.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Gipsy, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Bark Cecilia, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Buffalo, 17,923 bu corn.
Schr Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr Eveline, Buffalo, 15,175 bu corn.
Schr Peoria, Buffalo, 11,268 bu corn.
Schr Mary Battle, Kingston, 21,604 bu No. 2 wheat.
Barge East Saginaw, Goodrich, 11,787 bu corn.
Schr Northern Belle, Buffalo, 18,300 bu corn.
Schr S. F. Gale, Buffalo, 14,417 bu corn.
Schr A. Broody, Buffalo, 19,469 bu corn.
Schr M. Williams, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo, 23,700 bu corn.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 600 brls salt.
Schr Fleetwing, Buffalo, 20,574 bu corn.
Schr Hubbard, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Rates by sail to Buffalo are quotable at 10@11c on corn and 11@12c on wheat.

The schr Kate Hinchman was taken (yesterday) for wheat to Kingston at 16c.

DETROIT, April 30.—There is but little doing in freights, but rates are settling. The schr Thomas Sims was chartered to Oswego with 13,000 bu wheat at 16c.

THE STRAITS.

MACKINAW, May 1.—Weather hazy. Wind southwest; light. Mercury 50 degrees. [illegible] lers are midway on Waugoshance, and not making much headway. The other three at east end are still working westward.

AU SABLE, May 1.—Wind east. Weather cloudy, cold. No change in ice.

PORT AUSTIN, May 1.—Wind light, southeast; cloudy. Ice just visible.

A private dispatch from Port Huron, dated May 1, says: "Ice is running very heavy, so that vessels cannot get out."

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; to mouth of the river, $2.75; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50.

Salt from Saginaw at 20@25c per brl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sailors' wages are $1.75@2.00 per day.

The following vessels left this morning for the lower lakes: The schrs Hungarian, Margaret Dall, Summer Cloud, Eliza Gerlach, A. Rush, Advance, San Jacinto, American Union, Goshawk, Philo Scoville, Comanche, James C. King, and Dane. The James Couch lies at anchor outside.

The schooners Higgie & Jones, and Skylark, which left this port last Monday, were seen this morning, by the Captain of one of the vessels which came in, near Waukegan, or less than forty miles from Chicago. It should be remembered, however, that the wind has blown strongly ahead.

A private dispatch, dated May 1, says "that the bark Golden West passed into Lake Huron this morning at 8:30." This vessel is loaded with coal for this port.

Parties in this city having vessels at Buffalo have received dispatches stating that $200 is the price asked for towing vessels out of that port into clear water.

The schooner Russell Dart, which went ashore at Hoover's Point, last fall, with a cargo of coal, has been got off with cargo on board and taken to Port Robinson dry-dock.

The schooner Grenada, which arrived at Toledo on Monday from Oswego, had a perilous passage. She started with a cargo of 2,250 brls of salt, but arrived in port with only 75.

The schooner Red Wing, launched at Tonawanda last fall, has arrived at Buffalo, and is now ready for business. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 187 feet; length over all, 194 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet. She measures 715 tons, new style, and will hold about 40,000 bushels. Capt. Woodruff will command her.

A tug called the "Post Boy" is being built at Buffalo. She is 37 feet long and will have a 10x10 engine.

—The propeller Araxes has been sold recently to Messrs. Fish and Armstrong, and McCabe & Jessaman by the Union Steamboat Company, for the consideration of $21,000. She will engage in the iron-ore trade between Marquette and Black Rock, and will tow the bark Racine.

—The following shows the dates on which navigation has opened at Buffalo for eighteen years, and the name of the first vessel to enter or leave the harbor each year, so far as known:

1856—May 2.
1857—April 27, prop. Comet.
1858—April 15.
1859—April 7, prop. Equinox.
1860—April 17, prop. Equinox.
1861—April 13, prop. Queen of the Lakes.
1862—April 6, prop. Eclipse.
1863—April 7, prop. Equinox.
1864—April 14, prop. Acme.
1865—April 25, prop. Missouri.
1866—April 22, brig Paragon.
1867—April 19, schr. Republic.
1868—April 11, prop. Canisteo.
1869—May 1, prop. D. Richmond.
1870—April 16, prop. Idaho.
1871—April 1, prop. Araxes.
1972—May 6, prop. Badger State.
1973—April 28, prop. Equinox.

During the winter of 1845 the steamboat United States made a trip each month between Buffalo and Detroit, the only instance on record.

The propeller Oconto, of the Goodrich line, leaves this evening for Green Bay. The steamer Sheboygan, which left Milwaukee for Manitowoc on the 30th, was, at last accounts, fast in the ice near the latter port.

The wrecking tug Leviathan, on Tuesday, succeeded in getting off the schooner Lookout, ashore at Grand Haven. The Lookout will be repaired at the Haven.

The tug American Eagle has been sold at Milwaukee by Starke and Co. to Charles Cook, Weston Brothers, and George M. Smith, of White Lake, for $5,500, an advance of $1,000 on the price paid for her last winter.

The schooner Madeira left Milwaukee, on Wednesday, for the lower lakes. She is the first sail vessel to make a start from that port for below. Other vessels are expected to leave soon.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

Cuba............April 30 | Abyssinia............May 1[illegible]
Scotia............May 7 | Batavia............May 1[illegible]
Algeria............May 14 | Calabria............May [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regularlines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons............Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons............Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons............Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.

Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
No. 84, 1869, No. 789; 15 shares.
No. 85, 1869, No. 65; 15 shares.

JOHN CRERAR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY:
50x100 feet, corner Ohio and Pine-sts.
50x100 feet on Ohio-st., near Cass.
22½x100 feet, Ohio-st., near Cass.
25x100 feet, Ohio-st., near Rush.
50x100 feet, Ontario-st., near Pine.
25x80 feet, State-st., near Erie.
50x90 feet, Chicago-av., near Rush-st.
50x90 feet, Huron, near State.
50x100 feet, corner Dearborn-st. and Chicago-av.
72x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near Division.
70x150 feet, Dearborn-st., corner Goethe.
25x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near Goethe.
60x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near Goethe.
50x150 feet, Dearborn-st., corner Schiller.
50x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near Goethe.
50x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near North-av.
50x150 feet, LaSalle-st., corner Maple.
57x118 feet, LaSalle-st., corner Maple.
50x150 feet, LaSalle-st., corner Goethe.
24x105 feet, LaSalle-st., corner Oak.
25x110 feet, LaSalle-st., near Elm.
For terms, etc., apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x156 corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 1 block of Kenwood station.
48x160, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x190 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x150, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av.
WING & FARLIN, 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 142 LASALLE-ST., Major Block, ground floor:
2 5-acre blocks, fronting Stony Island boulevard and Eighty-seventh-st.
5 acres fronting boulevard, 1, 38, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 13.
70 acres, 1, 37, 13.
4 10-acre blocks, 18, 38, 14.
80 acres, 30, 38, 14.
80 acres, 29, 38, 14.
120 acres, 12, 37, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 14.
60 acres, 26, 37, 14.
5⅓ acres, 30, 37, 14.
5 houses, marble front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.
2-story and brick basement house, in good order, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $6,500.
2-story and brick basement on Vernon-av., Thirty-fifth-st., easy terms; $7,000.
Marble front house in Ellis Park, strictly first-class in all its appointments.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 282 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON BUTTERFIELD-ST., near Thirty-first; Prairie-av., near Douglas-place; Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st.; Hubbard-st., near Noble; corner Oakley and Second-sts. Large brick and frame residences: Indiana-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.; Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.; Colfax-av., at Thirty-second-st.; Marshfield-av., corner Van Buren and Tyler-sts.; Park-av., near Wood-st.; Washington-st., near Ada. Lots on State-st., near Twenty-sixth; and Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, Major Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front, excellent location, West Side, $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington, Room 4.

FOR SALE—$2,200 WILL BUY NEW 1½-STORY house and 30x125 feet lot on Fourth-st., east of Western-av. Only $200 down, balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-second-st.; very easy terms, one-third cash, balance 9 years' time. S. E. GROSS, Room 15, Major Block, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-AV. Cheap; $3,200. J. FERGUSON, 171 East Madison.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new houses containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND GROUNDS, with barn and stable, in complete order, on University-place, Evanston. This place, near depot and lake, is very desirably situated for a residence. Apply to HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x179 FEET ON Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WEST Washington-st., near Hoyne; lot 30x125; $6,000. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND lot worth about $5,000 and about $3,000 in cash, balance on time, an elegant residence on Leavitt-st., near Madison, lot 100 by 140, fine garden, with shrubbery and fruit; place worth $16,000. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WICKER PARK Tract, fronting Robey, Hoyne, and other streets, and the Park. Now is the time to purchase before prices are marked up, consequent upon the early extension of Nicholson pavements and horse-railroad. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST: Brick house and lot on Seminary-av., near Fullerton-av., at a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A NICE BRICK house and lot on South Side, which I must sell; $6,000, ¼ cash, will buy it. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—103X83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts., price $5,000. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A NEW 12-ROOM COTTAGE, 207 Western-av., built for two families; purchaser can realize 18 per cent. Also 2-story brick store, with 8 rooms, closets, bath-room, &c., No. 221 West Lake. Apply to HENRY A. COLE, 270 and 272 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NEW 2-STORY FRAME house, 10 rooms, marble mantels, gas, and water, on South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-third-st.; lot 30x150. Price, $8,500. Also houses on Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Vernon-avs., and lots on Bryant-av.; all on easy terms. W. H. PHARE, 142 LaSalle-st., Major Block, first floor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—NEW Gothic house, 9 rooms, 4 closets, bay window, brick basement. Lot 50x125; high elevation, good water, 10 minutes' walk from street-cars. Would exchange for desirable lot at Englewood, Hyde Park, or elsewhere. Inquire on premises. W. H. BRYANT, Leavitt-st., one door north of North-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON CONGRESS Park, Van Buren, Tyler, and Harrison-sts., only 3½ miles from the Court-House; cheap, and on long time; will sell without cash payment to those who will improve immediately. Apply to CAMPBELL BRO., 132 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES (Octagon); lots 183 feet deep to a 30 foot alley, have fine massive stone stoop, with moulded steps and rail; also solid moulded stone fence. These houses are first-class in every respect, and embody the result of 25 years' experience as a builder; work done by the day; have all modern improvements; contain 14 rooms, 5 marble mantels, 5 marble slabs with basins, 2 water-closets and a good sub-cellar for fuel, furnaces, etc.; will be sold for a less percentage on the cost than any houses in the market. Call and see them at 484 and 486 Adams-st., close to Ashland-av., or address owner, J. W. HAMBLETON, 246 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE WITH LOT on Erie-st., near Robey. Terms easy. Apply to owner, S. M. MILLARD, 133 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, SIX NEW BRICK two-story and basement houses, on Adams-st., near Wood; octagon fronts, with all modern improvements; $12,500 and $10,500. Inquire on premises, or at 38 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FINE LOTS, 25X125, ON Leavitt, Oakley, and Davis-sts., at $650 for the next 10 days. They are decidedly the cheapest lots in the city. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

FOR SALE—$700—LARGE LOTS, 50X140 FEET, ON Fullerton, Mead, and Sheridan-sts., only one block from Humboldt Boulevard; only two blocks from depot on Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and three blocks from omnibus line. Ground laying high; good improvements; title perfect, and full abstract of title furnished each purchaser. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY dwelling on Union-av., 8 rooms; price $4,500; easy terms; will rent for $40. F. B. HAMILTON, Rooms 25 and 26, Gallup & Hitchcock's Building, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house on West Jackson-st., near Centre-av., furnace, range, &c.; lot 25x165 feet to a 40-foot alley; must be sold. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$500 DOWN WILL BUY A 2-STORY and basement house, corner of Langley and Forty-second-sts. $3,200 and $3,500. $500 down, $2,000 in five years, balance to suit purchaser. LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Elizabeth, 2-story Gothic frame house, all modern improvements; lot 70 feet front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—150X160, EAST FRONT, ON WABASH-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
200x160, east front, on Michigan-av., northwest corner Fifty seventh-st.
2 acres on southeast corner of Fifty-first-st. and Scammon-av.; Scammon-av. is sewered from Fifty-fifth-st. to South Branch of Chicago River. This is a splendid corner and can be bought cheap. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st. Henning & Speed Block, first floor.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, TWO new houses, containing 6 rooms each, with 25-foot lot, situated near Cottage Grove-av. line of street-cars; in good neighborhood; immediate possession can be given. These are very desirable houses and offered cheap. P. A. BROWN & D. NORTON, Real Estate Agents, No. 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES IN S. E. ¼ OF 3, 38, 15; $7,000.
5 acres in Lake View, near the lake; $12,500.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18, Major Block.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Sunnybrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 40x40 ft., 14 rooms; all modern improvements; brick stable and carriage house; all necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to Dr. J. A. HENSHALL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Refer to Gen. Anson Stager, S. D. Kimbark, Esq., H. H. Shufeldt, Esq., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, FLOURNOY, Lexington, and Polk-sts., very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to the owner, B. M. DURHAM, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR BUDdan, choice lot at a bargain, on easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Skokie-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $800, $750, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of titles. A reduction on first cash payment if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP LOTS —Going off fast. Twenty lots on Sherman, Wallace, and Winter-sts., near Union Stock Yards, for sale low; easy terms. Inquire every morning from 8 to 10 o'clock at the Stock Yard Exchange.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 132 DEARBORN-ST.
House and lot, 179 Walnut-st.
House and lot, Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
House and lot, Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st.
House and lot, Washington-st., near Ada.
House and lot, West Adams-st., near Campbell.
Also, unimproved lots in various locations.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., A nice two-story house, with brick foundation, on Adams-st., near Campbell-av., with 125 feet of ground. Also 56 feet corner Adams-st. and Campbell-av., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., A choice corner lot for manufacturing, on Desplaines-st. near Harrison, offered at a bargain for a few days.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE Dealers, southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts.:
24 Central Park lots, at $450 to $500 each, one-fourth cash.
34 lots on Monroe and Adams-sts., near California-av., $900 to $1,000; easy terms.
15 lots on North-av., very cheap.
160 lots at Englewood, $350 to $400 each.
200 feet front on Douglas Park.
200 feet front on Central Park.
150 feet front on Humboldt Park.
500 feet front on Humboldt boulevard; will double in value in one year.
A number of desirable tracts of from 5 to 40 acres each near the West Side parks.
At Washington Heights 40 acres, a bargain.
On Park-av., two desirable homes, cheap.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACT AT HINSDALE, NEAR depot.
20 acres at Washington Heights.
1 block at Washington Heights, on Vincennes-av.
Lots on Ashland-av. near Fifty-eighth-st.
O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from the court-house; commutation fare, 6½ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton, and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out over the entire property; artesian well superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at rate of 250 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing. Price of lots from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, SEVERAL CHOICE residences; also great variety of vacant lots. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 75 CHOICE HOUSES AND lots which I shall offer for sale at great bargains for the next ten days; now is the time to secure a good home on easy terms. And also choice building lots convenient to the depot, on better terms than can be made in Evanston. Call or address J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS on the ridge, only 20 minutes' ride from the city. CRAFTS & SNOW, 24 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN THE VICINITY of the C. & N. W. carshops, close to West Fortieth-st. depot, and only one mile from Central Park. CRAFTS & SNOW, 24 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR BUDdan, choice lot at a bargain, on easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS AT HAWTHORNE and Riverside, by CHACE & ABELL, 134 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL COMFORTABLE RESIdences and fine grounds at Hyde Park, one for $6,000 and one for $10,000, both near lake and depot; two for $24,000. Several at Oakland, near depot and horse-cars. Will show customers who wish to buy in that locality. Also, several residences to rent. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIDGELAND, SEVERAL CHOICE lots; also blocks near depot; excellent property for speculation. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—WE ARE NOW completing several fine brick residences, finished with all modern improvements, including both gas and water. Also, some very excellent brick basement frame dwellings, built in a very superior manner. This is without doubt the finest suburb, and possessed of advantages enjoyed by none other around Chicago. We have a few lots yet unsold, near the depot and lake drive, which are advancing on account of their splendid location and the fine improvements being made in their vicinity. These are splendid investments, and just the place for a home. Any of the above we are offering for a few days on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x150 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plat, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST. A splendid house at Winnetka, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, mantels, bath-room, water closets, brick foundation, large cellar, and one acre of ground. Offered at the low price of $5,700; for a few days.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON 33 FEET FRONT by 150 deep, with sidewalks and trees, for $300, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., near Hawthorne; also 10 acres. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES, SOUTHEAST corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-ninth-st.; a little cash, balance at the end of 5 years, at low rate of interest. This property will make a splendid subdivision. A plot can be seen at owner's office. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—TWO-STORY HOUSE on Benson-av., east front, three blocks south of depot; house was built last fall; 12 rooms, closets, and basement; would take a close carriage on first payment, balance in monthly payments. Apply on premises, or at C. J. BOARDMAN'S Livery Stable, 12 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS—FRUIT FARMS AND NINE cheap lots at Washington Heights. FRITSCH & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 81 and 83 South Clark-st., Rooms 9 and 11; formerly Otto Von Fritsch, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots and acre-property for subdivision on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—A FINE HOUSE (WITH lot) with all modern improvements. Apply to LYMAN BRIDGES & CO., corner Sangamon and Carroll-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE LOTS NEAR STATION at Englewood at $350 to $400; title perfect; abstract furnished each customer. These lots are decidedly cheap. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, NEAR DEpot, church, and school-house, one house with lot 50x150 feet, one house with lot to suit purchaser; these houses are both within three minutes' walk of the depot, have well and cistern, &c. Special advantages offered to parties who desire lots to build on. Apply to H. B. ABBOTT, at North Evanston depot, who will show the property, or to H. M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING sites at Egandale, near parks and boulevards, fine growth ornamental trees; lots 50x165 to alley. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—I OFFER 8 five-acre blocks in my original Subdivision just west of the railroad and south of Eighty-seventh-st., at $1,200, $1,400, and $1,500 per acre, on very easy terms. I have contracted for the immediate setting out of 1,000 large shade trees on this property, of which work purchasers would receive the benefit. This ground is from four to six feet higher than that directly east of the railroad and is never wet. Comparison with prices asked for adjacent property is invited. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT LOMBARD, FINE 2-story house with large lot; also good house at Maywood. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN 40 ACRES, 1 block from depot at Washington Heights. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO, 10 Major Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE TRACTS OF COAL lands in the Wilmington coal field, by L. INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, worth from $3,000 to $4,000; also house and lot north of Thirty-second-st., worth $6,000; must be in good neighborhood. Apply to or address H. S. DIETRICH, 148 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

WANTED—A LOT ON SOUTHWESTERN-AV., between Western-av. and Douglas Park, for cash. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—LOTS ON PRAIRIE-AV., AND NORTH of Chicago-av., east of Rush-st.; want good house on South Side to move. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR A bakery, south of Lake east of Curtis-sts., worth $5,000 or less; all cash, must be cheap. GEORGE SUMMERS, 163 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY; 10 to 20 acres with a first payment of $5,000 to $8,000. FRITSCH & CO., Rooms 9 and 11, 81 and 83 South Clark-st., formerly OTTO VON FRITSCH, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT AT IRVING PARK worth $1,500, in exchange for good unimproved lots, same place. EVANS & DICKINSON, 125 Clark-st., Room 28.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT IN ALL BANKRUPT companies. Come and see me before selling. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $5,000, AND $10,000 FOR FIVE years on first-class Chicago real estate, improved or unimproved. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO LOAN—ON UNINCUMBERED CITY REAL estate, in sums of $500 or upwards. M. MAUGHAN, 21 Reaper Block, northwest corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

TO LOAN—I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of not less than $10,000 on real estate security for three or five years. DAVID FALES, 44 Portland Block.

$1,000 TO LOAN; LONG TIME. ALSO, $500, for short time. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st. Rooms 16 and 17.

$1,500 TO LOAN FOR SIX MONTHS OR ONE year, in sums to suit, on real estate security. Address O 13, Tribune office.

$3,000 AND $1,500 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Funds in hand. CHANDLER & CO., 84 Market-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUItion, a few pupils in music, French, and German. Highest references. Inquire at 736 Michigan-av., between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 SOUTH UNION-ST.—ACCOMMODATION FOR a few more boarders, single and double rooms, from $5 to $6 per week.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—2 OR 3 GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant front room and board; terms moderate.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ROOM and board for two young gents; superior table board for few day boarders. Only one block from Madison-st., and near Union Park.

140 WARREN-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room, in a pleasant location, with first-class board, for two gentleman or a gentleman and wife.

155 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED east or south front room, with board, in private family; bath and gas.

248 FULTON-ST., NEAR MORGAN—BOARDing for two or three persons in a private family, at moderate rates. References exchanged; rooms furnished or unfurnished.

299 WARREN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with board for two, $15; good house and neighborhood.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS or rooms en suite, with board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; alcove suite from May 1; references required.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BEAUTIFUL SUITE OR single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENTLEmen, can have pleasant room, with all modern conveniences, and board, on West Side; references exchanged. Address C 9, Tribune office.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDINGhouse; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

103 ELLIS-AV.—A SPLENDID CHANCE IS OFfered for a few who wish good board, and a fine home, at reasonable prices; one block from horsecars, and one from Hyde Park train; in the most desirable part of the city.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board. Also barn. Inquire on premises, or at Room 10, Chamber of Commerce.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, on the second floor, for two; house all modern improvements; families accommodated with table-board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table and exceedingly low prices.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT room on second floor, furnished, with board, for gent and wife.

795 MICHIGAN-AV.—SOME VERY PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board. Rooms furnished and unfurnished.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A fine furnished front suite; also parlor, unfurnished, except carpet and curtains; to rent, with board. Desire permanent parties.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-third-st.—Two nicely furnished front rooms to rent with board.

1128 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, 3 PLEASANT rooms, singly or en suite, with board.

North Side.

ONE BLOCK FROM STREET CARS AND within 20 minutes' walk of court-house—To rent, to gentleman and wife, with first-class board, in a private family, an elegant alcove suite, second floor front, furnished if desired; references exchanged. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

Country.

COUNTRY BOARDING, THIRTY MILES FROM the city, one of the most delightful locations in Northern Illinois, on the bank of a beautiful lake; first-class board for first-class price; the most desirable opportunity that will be offered this season. Address U 83, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

Miscellaneous.

AN ELEGANT ALCOVE SUITE, SECOND FLOOR, furnished if desired, to rent to gentleman and wife, with first-class board, in a private family, one block from street cars and within 20 minutes' walk of the court-house. References exchanged. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, ON WEST OR South Side. Also stable-room for horses. Terms must be moderate. Address C 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH A PLEASANT ROOM IN A PRIvate family on South Side, by a young married lady whose husband will be necessarily abroad during the season. Best of references given. Address W 44, Tribune office, stating location, accommodation, and price.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD in private family; one large room or suite of rooms; West Side preferred; desire to furnish rooms complete except carpets. Address J 88, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL MEN WHO WISH TO BUY A HORSE, TALK about a horse, or look at a horse, will please come this day, as we have them in every variety, fancy, work, or style, and are bound to sell, and no deception, and parties wishing to sell will find it the best place west of New York to dispose of stock. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTIES HAVING horses for sale; I have orders for all kinds of horses, bring them in, no charge if not sold; my stable is one of the best in Chicago, brick with modern improvements. McHENRY'S SALE STABLE, 42 Harmon-court.

A FULL LINE CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies, &c., from the best manufacturers in the country at reasonable prices, at 253 and 255 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

A BARGAIN—$350 BUYS A YOUNG TROTTING-horse (Hambletonian breed), worth $1,000. The owner is going West. Inquire at corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., basement.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY COUPE CARRIAGE, will trade for a pair of horses. Inquire at Centre-av. stables, 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HORSES, A new top buggy, Chicago make; new road wagon, Stiver's New York make, at 118 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY HORSE, OR WILL EXchange for a light buggy. Call at 180 West VanBuren-st., at noon.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED, SHIFTING-SEAT, standing-top rockaway, in good order, nearly new; will be sold low. Inquire of BLAISDELL & ALDRICH, 44 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY LUMBER WAGON, ONE single lumber wagon, one set double harness. Can be seen at No. 59 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES WEIGHING 1,400 AND 1,600 lbs. each; first breeding mare, $75; and horses of all kinds cheap. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 157 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SHETLAND PONY IN this city (very small) suitable for small children, with carriage, sleigh, harness, bridle, saddle, blankets, and complete rig. Inquire at 245 West Washington-st., or near Sangamon.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HORSES, CHEAP. Apply at mill on Mitchell-st., between Lumber-st. and Stewart-av.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED TROTTING Stallion Heart of Oak; several fine trotters and pacers. ACKERMAN, 53 Eldridge-court.

HORSE MARKET—JOHN MORTON, AUCTIONeer, formerly on the corner of Washington and Market-sts., is now resuming business, has a valuable stock of horses, stock, &c., on hand. To-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m. he begins sales at his present stand, on Twelfth-st., between Union and Halsted-sts. He has a good stock of horses on hand to be sold to the highest bidder; bargains are offered. Attend, if you want horses &c. cheap, Tuesdays and Fridays. JOHN MORTON.

WANTED—BASKET PHAETON, SECOND-HAND. Answer before 12 o'clock to-day, with price and description, M 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SQUARE BOX TOP BUGGY in exchange for a fine quarter second-watch. N 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NICE LOTS IN IRVing Park for good horse and buggy. L. INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, some choice tracts of coal lands in the Wilmington coal field, by L. INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices for houses and lots in city or thriving country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY AND cash for cheap house and lot, not above $4,000. O. L. MANN and E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, LaSalle, corner Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GRAVEL-ROOFING for one or two horses. Apply at CHICAGO ROOFING COMPANY, 108 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1463, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF OFFICE No. 227 South Canal-st., northwest corner of Van Buren; fixtures and furniture new; splendid location for a bank office or store. Inquire of CHILDS & MORTON, Room 6, No. 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—2 GOOD FRAME cottages, 111 and 113 Eleventh-st., near Blue Island-av. W. J. ONAHAN, 83 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED HERRING SAFE, almost new. Apply at Room 3, 243 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—PART FIXTURES FOR A BARBER'S shop, at 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—1 DROP-LEVER, 3,000 POUND SCALE, in perfect order. Inquire J. H. SMITH, 98 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF WILKES' PATENT BROILers, for hotel or restaurant; cost $80; price $35; equal to new. Inquire this morning at 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A 25 FOOT WALNUT BANK COUNTER and railing, nearly new, cost $350, will be sold cheap. Inquire at 244 North Clark or at 141 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 ft. on the river by 220 ft. to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, office of Isham & Lincoln, Portland Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Boyle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—A BUSINESS LOT ON CANAL-ST., FOR any time, at a bargain. Call on the owner at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOTS, 160 FEET, AT EAST END of Erie-st. bridge. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT (940 FEET) may be leased in parcels); railroad facilities; immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN, corner of Archer-av. and Salt-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND PARK-av., a lady's gold bracelet. By proving property and paying for this advertisement, the owner can have the same at 689 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate and Renting Agency, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block, No. 164 LaSalle-st.:
454 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement marble front, 14 rooms; $1,800.
171 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement marble front; $1,200.
1029 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick; $1,200.
564 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement marble front; $1,800.
733 Wabash-av.; $1,100.
48 Vernon-av., beautiful house, completely furnished.
117 Third-av.; $900.
501 State-st.; 7 rooms; $45.
145 Throop-st.; $75.
674 West Adams-st.; $85.
267 West Harrison-st.; $75.
Also several other houses in desirable locations.

TO RENT—333 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED OR unfurnished, or all or part of furniture for sale. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 19 WILLARD place, 10 rooms, furnished. Apply at No. 15, next door.

TO RENT—GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE WITH 1 ACRE of garden, in 4 blocks of Union Park, at $35. W. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 450 WEST INDIANA-ST. Also dwelling 414 West Madison-st. W. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 137 LOOMIS-ST., 11 ROOMS; frost-proof cellar; nice garden. Inquire at 131 Loomis-st., or 168 State-st. G. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 121 Western-av., near Adams-st. Apply at 147 Western-av., or on premises in the afternoon.

TO RENT—HOUSE 3 HUBBARD-COURT, 10 OR 11 rooms, in good repair; furnace and gas-fixtures complete. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 576 Wabash-av., or to OTTO MOER, 7 Market-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 463 CARROLL-AV., 3-STORY and basement, stone front, all modern improvements, in good condition. Apply to the owner at 463 same street. Splendid location.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, LARGE barn and grounds, north of Twenty-second-st., on Prairie-av.; possession May 1. Address Y 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN CHICAGO, A SPLENDID TWO-story house, only 3 blocks from 2 street railroads; rent, $45 per month. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—NOS. 24, 26, 28, AND 30 Wabansia-av. (Thirty-seventh-st.), 4 houses, in good repair, 10 rooms; $50 per month. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 400 West Van Buren-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

TO RENT—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT BRICK dwelling now being put in good order, on the northeast corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st.; immediate possession given. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 124 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar marble-front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 330 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 337 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 12 ROOMS AND BARN, with lot 52x125, shade-trees, &c., No. 189 Western-av., near Jackson-st. Rent, $50. Inquire P. MORAN, 96 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 121 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., 2-story and basement brick, with good barn; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Apply at the house from 2 to 4 p. m., and from 9 to 12 a. m. to S. W. PEASE, 135 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 795 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., LARGE 2-story house, $35 per month.
No. 191 Ellis-av., 3-story and basement brown stone front, furnace, bath-room, and all modern improvements, $1,000 per year, very near horse and steam cars.
3 houses at Hyde Park, near steam-cars, $25 per month. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS 147 FORREST-AV. 11 rooms; 208 South Peoria-st., 11 rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Rooms 9 and 10 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE 488 WEST TAYLOR-st., two-story and basement brick, new, all modern improvements; brick barn. W. J. ONAHAN, 83 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—A MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., near Eighteenth-st., together with barn and large lot. Also, two-story frame house, 12 or 13 rooms, large grounds, desirable location, southwest corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Also, No. 31 Twenty-sixth-st., two-story frame house, 9 rooms, rent cheap. BROWN & HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE NO. 637 WEST INDIANA-st., near Lincoln; rent $25 per month. Apply to WM. M. JOHNSTON, 85 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, TWENTY-NINTH-ST. AND Wabash-av., only $50. 10 Rucker-st., only $30. J. M. CUTLER, 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS TO small family who will board owner. Also first story of house of 4 rooms, rent $20 per month. BENEDICT, Boston Square Dealing Store, Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS; COLD and hot baths; northeast corner of West Van Buren and Throop-sts. Inquire at 156 Throop-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—14-ROOM HOUSE ON Prairie-av., barn, garden, etc., for three years. F. C. VIERLING, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON TWENTY-seventh-st., near Garibaldi, at $20 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 75 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—1222 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY AND basement house; 13 rooms, and all modern improvements; brick barn. Apply to G. D. HOODLESS, Room 13, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, SUITable for mechanics, on West Side, 2 blocks from Randolph and Halsted-st. cars. T. A. QUINLAN, Room 2 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—884 WABASH-AV., BRICK OF 11 ROOMS; rent, $115. No. 391 Warren-av., brick of 10 rooms; rent, $85. No. 111 Jackson-st., new house of 8 rooms, $60. I. R. ANDREWS, Office 8 Kendall Building.

TO RENT—NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NEAR DEpot at Englewood, ready for good tenant. Inquire of ABBOTT & OLIVER, No. 3, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16, a 7-room cottage, 195 Wood-st., in good repair, etc.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 107 SOUTH JEFFERSON-st., containing 8 rooms, will be rented in two tenements if desired. A. J. DOWNS & CO., 152 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 GROVELAND-COURT, TWO blocks south of Douglas House, 2-story and basement brick, 10 to 12 rooms, good repairs, modern improvements, $50 per month. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FINISHED HOUSE, ACCESSible to Cottage Grove-av. cars and Oakland station. 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, 9 ROOMS, 441 SECOND-st., only $25 per month. Apply at 330 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with barn, 388 West Monroe-st., only $50; possession immediately.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, AND BARN WITH carriage room, 717 Washington-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE with piano; 10 rooms in thorough order; very convenient, no basement; bath and water-closets; for 6 months or longer; on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st. Inquire BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st.: Cottage 144 North Peoria-st., $30.
Cottage 709 West Van Buren-st., $40.
Butterfield-st., $18, arranged for two families, $40.
South Peoria-st., 13½, modern, $75.
Hubbard-st., 438 and 438½, 9 rooms, only $35.

TO RENT—138 NORTH WOOD-ST., NEW HOUSE 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room and closet, furnace, gas fixtures, and barn; furnished or unfurnished; rent, $50; with furniture, $65 per month. Inquire of D. COLE & SON, or on premises.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGES ON Wilcox-st., just west of California-av.; lake water, etc. Apply to W. W. CALKINS, 222 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A TENEMENT OF 6 ROOMS, ON THE North Side, within two blocks of Clark-st. cars. Inquire at 161 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, NO. 989 MICHIGAN-av., modern improvements, large garden, stable, &c. Cheap to responsible tenant. Apply at WAHL BROS., 136 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 175 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., CONtaining 9 rooms, good cellar, water, gas, &c. Apply to TAYLOR & THOMAS, cor. Market and Van Buren.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 179 Walnut-st.; perfect order; low rent. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, 753 MADISON-ST., second floor, double parlors, good order. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—690 FULTON-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, with barn, all modern improvements. Also cottage house of 7 rooms, near Western-av. on Hubbard-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT, 3-STORY HOUSE, 83 Ashland-av., 16 rooms, all modern improvements, with 2-story brick barn. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, new, of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 3 Ashland-av., corner Park-av., 12 rooms, all modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A GOOD TENANT, No. 4 Park Row. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A GOOD TENANT, for the summer, No. 69 Thirteenth-st. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—12 ROOMS AND BASEMENT IN PEKIN Tea Company's Building, 376 State-st., well adapted for European Hotel, boarding house, or furnished rooms.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 15 SOUTH GREEN-ST.; near Washington, 11 rooms, besides garret. Inquire of STEIN, HIRSH & CO., 19 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, on Western-av. Apply at 267 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 431 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Eighteenth-st.; want to rent to a private family; is an elegant place. C. CORYELL, 34 and 36 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE 884 MICHIGAN-av., 14 rooms, fully furnished, or to rent unfurnished. Can be seen by applying to W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—438 VAN BUREN-ST., NEARLY NEW; modern improvements, paved street, cars, fine location; only $30 per month. Inquire 342 Tyler-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 4 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; schools, church; neighborhood and surroundings delightful; cars to Chicago by the year low; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION, A GOOD and well-furnished house, stables, and large grounds. Apply to J. F. PIERSON, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED BRICK RESIdence at Highland Park. Address or call at Room 59 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES IN NORTH EVANston, and one in Glencoe; or will sell for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot; hourly trains. GEO. F. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side—Continued.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE elegant house, with all modern improvements, near depot. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WINNETKA—A NEW HOUSE, LARGE fine lot, near lake shore, 8 rooms, cellar. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED 8-ROOM HOUSE in Evanston, $50. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at Room 12, 164 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, WELL-LIGHTED IN front and on the side by alley; suitable for a jobbing business. Apply on premises to HERRING & CO., 45 State-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, 82x20; dry-goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business preferred; $600 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 13 MARKET-ST., 45 BY 85. Also large lofts, on corner Lake and Market-sts., all in Garrett Building. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A DESIRABLE OFfice, 175 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Room 9.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS AND LARGE YARD with or without rooms for living; one small well lighted basement; one brick store with basement and suite of rooms. Apply to E. F. BOSLEY, on the premises at 117 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT BASEMENT, 545 WABASH-AV. $15 per month.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bathrooms, water-closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises, or DREW & NEWBURY, Room 8, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION IN the Trayner Building, opposite Potter Palmer's Grand Hotel, 182 State-st., for jewelry or any other manufacturing business; 4 front rooms on the corner of a 20 foot alley. For particulars inquire at Room 11, in the building.

TO RENT—STORE AND FAMILY-ROOMS AT 1450 State-st., good location, $80, and 3 back-rooms $12; also, two 2-story and basement houses, to be nicely finished, good neighborhood, on Irving-place, between Leavitt and Oakley and Adams and Monroe-sts., one at $50, and one of 9 rooms at $40. D. R. FISK, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—13 ROOMS AND BASEMENT IN PEKIN Tea Company's Building, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE OFFICE AT 146 WEST MADIson-st.; furniture in both offices for sale at $100, cheap.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 221 NORTH Clark-st., 12 rooms above; gas and water. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE—48 FEET DEEP, WITH A GOOD cellar and one large front room, 207 South Halsted-st. Also three rooms over 205. Inquire at the same.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADY CAN SHARE WITH another lady a front parlor and bedroom by calling at 1293 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITable for two gentlemen; also, a single room. Brick house, modern improvements. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite, in the new Parker Block, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. Entrance, 82 South Halsted. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN BACK PART OF HOUSE, 371 West Harrison-st., to a small family; rent $20 per month.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, WITH no children, 6 rooms; bath, gas, mantel, and closets; all in splendid order. Apply at 728 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, at 589 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single; also two large unfurnished rooms; hot and cold water on floor; gas in rooms. 17 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—2 SUITES OF ROOMS AT $10 TO $12.50 per month, respectively, in the new building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building between 10 and 11 o'clock.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with gas and bath, to single gentleman, in three-story brick house, 838 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR, CONTAINING 5 rooms, of a first-class brick-house, with modern improvements, to a family without children. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, GAS, WATER, AND WATER-closets, suitable for housekeeping, No. 226 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—12 ROOMS AND BASEMENT IN PEKIN Tea Company's Building, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 161 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, to gentleman; private family. 348 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE suite of rooms at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS, parlor and sleeping-room; also one small room, $12 per month. Apply to Dr. CLARKE, 107 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOUR ROOMS WITH CLOSETS and water, suitable for housekeeping, two blocks from the corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply to P. McHUGH, Room southeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—TWO TENEMENTS OF SIX ROOMS each; gas-fixtures and water; over store, 221 North Clark-st., $45 and $40 per month. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Office 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED SLEEPING-room, $12. 254 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—FURnished room, with bath-room attached, with or without board. Address T 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE or small cottage, not to exceed $18 per month, suitable for housekeeping for small family; must be convenient to cars; West Side preferred. Address HOUSE, Box 157, City P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, furnished front room, with attendance, east of State-st. and near Twenty-second. Address O 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, OR part of house, in good neighborhood for an American family of three persons, unfurnished. State location and rent. Address S. B. HALL, Continental Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—PERMANENTLY, BY A young gentleman, a furnished room in vicinity of Ashland-av. Good references. Address V 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX rooms, suitable for housekeeping, on one of the South Side avenues. References exchanged; prompt pay. Address F 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, OR PART OF house, 5 to 8 rooms. Best city reference given. Address G, 50 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, ATTENTION —Before advertising for more help read advertisement on first page of new hand sawing machine, for cutting, ripping, &c., with which one man can do the work of ten.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 551 State-st.

D. J. GALLERY & CO., TEAMSTERS; FURNIture moved; good, careful men always on hand at 43 South Market-st.

EQUIPMENTS COMPLETE FOR MOVING HOUSEhold goods, furniture, plate glass, marble, stocks of goods, etc. Orders left at Room 11, Metropolitan Block, or at delivery office, M. C. R. R., in freight depot, will meet with immediate attention. McMURTRY & BRO.

EGG PRESERVER—EGGS KEPT FOR 2 YEARS and be as fresh as the day they were laid; this great secret sent for $2. Address P. N. GREENEY, Vermont, Ill.

I WANT TO INVEST IN SOME PAYING BUSIness $1,000 cash where my own labor is needed. No person need apply but those that can show plainly their business, together with responsible reference from parties in this city. Address N 38, Tribune office.

LUMBER—WE WANT TO BUY A COUNTRY LUMber yard, where 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 feet of lumber can be sold per annum; any one in Illinois having such a location can find a cash customer by addressing HANNAH, LYMAN & CO., 89 Main-st., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. BORCHERT, FRENCH DRESS AND CLOAK Making, 197 Chicago-av., corner Wells-st.

PURIFICATION DAY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS HAS come, and all who practice economy and neatness are getting their dusty carpets cleaned. Cleanliness is one of the Christian virtues, and the carpet-cleaning establishment of R. A. EDWARDS & CO., 253 and 255 South Canal-st., is working day and night to make the homes of thousands look clean, bright, and cheerful. All who see their machine operate, say: "We'll have our carpets cleaned there." And they do.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of A. Hubacek & Co., at 440 South Canal-st., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Andrew Hubacek will settle all liabilities and collect all debts due to said firm. ANDREW HUBACEK, J. P. ZACEK, MATHEWS HUBACEK.

WANTED—OFFICE FIXTURES, BOOKKEEPER'S desk, and counter; new or second-hand. STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT FOR CASH THE stock in trade of a well-located grocery outside of Chicago. Address, with particulars, J. P. CAMPBELL, No. 465 West Madison-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, OR A business, for notes well secured by trust deeds on real estate, and good real estate. D 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG STORE FOR CUSTOMER that will invoice about $2,000 to $3,000 on one of the principal business streets. Call at No. 123 Washington-st., Room 25.

WANTED—PLASTERERS, PLUMBERS, AND gas-fitters to figure on building. Apply for plan and specification, at ROBINSON'S, 193 East Lake-st.

WANTED—500 MEN WITH $10 AND UPWARDS to invest in real estate. 178 State-st., Room 12.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT PRIVATE SALE—AT 889 WEST ADAMS-ST., furniture, carpets, crockery, kitchen furniture, etc.

F. KUESSNER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER in furniture, mattresses, etc., 149 East Eighteenth-st., near State. Fine upholstering made new and repaired. Hair mattresses made to order. Furniture varnished on short notice.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO BUY or sell for cash will do well to call on I. J., 549 West Madison-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing W 59, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND FOOT-LATHE, with iron sides to be used for drilling and turning wood, four feet long; give description, price, &c. F. S. CLARKE, Paxton, Ford Co., Ill.

WANTED—1 PAIR 3½ OR 4-FOOT BURR MILL-stones, suitable for feed mill. 89 Maxwell-st. STEVENS & BARKER.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 3, 167 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply at 324 Division-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR OHIO, WHO CAN represent us in connection with his present business. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 129 LaSalle-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A HARNESS-MAKER. APPLY AT JOSEPH STOCKTON & CO.'S, 229 and 231 Market-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS UPHOLsterers, immediately, at SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.'S, 267 and 269 Wabash-av.

WANTED—4 FINE COATMAKERS, TO WORK ON the best of custom work; also two vestmakers (ladies); the journeymen tailors' bill of prices paid; only first-class hands need apply. THOMAS McCULLOUGH, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—2 GOOD WAGONMAKERS—TO GOOD steady men I will give constant employment and good wages; would like one with some experience on spring wagons. S. S. WILSON, Paducah, Ky.

WANTED—5 GOOD UPHOLSTERERS—STEADY work to good men. Apply 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD UPHOLSTERERS AND A foreman. JOHN MONZEL, 266 State-st.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — 2 FIRST-CLASS pattern-makers. Apply at works, Egan and Stewart-avs. The American Bridge Company.

WANTED—2 OR 3 FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKERS, to go to Muskegon, Mich. Good prices and steady work for steady hands. Inquire of LEWITT, merchant tailor, Muskegon, Mich.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS AND CARVERS at factory corner of Stewart-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. W. T. NOBLE & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH, AT 393 COTtage Grove-av. L. MOHN.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 111 NORTH Wells-st., corner Ohio. JOHN GOLDENSTEEN.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE-SMITH'S FINISHER and helper; must be first-class. Inquire of G. E. WAITE, 363 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESSMAN, THIS MORNing. LANDON & CO., 166 Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AT PEOPLE'S BAKERY, 195 SOUTH Desplaines-st., a stout boy; none need apply but those who wish to learn the trade.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED CYLINDER PRESS, at 150 South Clark-st., fourth floor. FRANKLIN CO.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age. Apply from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m. H. A. ADAMS & CO., No. 8 South Clark-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. CALL THIS MORNING at 290 Michigan-st.

WANTED—CYLINDER AND GORDON PRESS feeders. Experienced hands only need apply. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, Printers, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN DO GOOD CALCImining and paper-hanging, at 400 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER, AT A. W. MURRAY'S, 387½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD FINISHERS; GOOD WAGES. Apply to C. R. HEWITT, 113 and 115 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER, NO OTHER need apply, at 72 East Adams-st.

WANTED—30 PLASTERERS AND 20 CORNICE hands, corner Adams-st. and Wabash-av.; come, with tools, this morning.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 53 AND 54 NORTH Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT MAULton House Barber Shop, North Market and Kinzie-sts. P. CARCIOTTO.

WANTED—ONE GORDON AND ONE CYLINDER feeder. Apply at 244 Illinois-st. FERGUS PRINTING CO.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—3 MACHINISTS FOR CITY; 3 FARM-hands near city; 20 more for various places; 300 choppers and bark-peelers; 100 railroad men, $2.00 per day. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—15 GOOD CANVASSERS. MONEY made rapidly. Articles new; needed in every family. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 172 East Madison-st., Room 25.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN; 25 FOR SECtion work; free fare. 10 men for city work; 15 farm hands, $1 per day and board. 49 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED — 300 MEN FOR RAILROADS IN WISconsin and Ohio; company work. Also, 5 sawmill hands and 2 good hands to sort lumber. Free fare. HENRY BJORTH & CO., 210 South Water and 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—200 TRACKMEN AND GRADERS FOR Michigan Northwestern Railroad Company at Escanaba and Negaunee; wages, $2 per day; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent for the Company, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind's Block, Room 4, up-stairs.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR A NEW road, wages $1.75; board $3 to $3.75 per week. Plenty of station work at liberal prices. Also, 100 choppers, 50 farm hands, and 10 saw-mill hands. Apply for railroad and transportation, to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or 161 South Canal.

WANTED—10 SAW-MILL HANDS TO LEAVE TO-day. For particulars and free transportation apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or 161 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-machine men to travel, settling agents' accounts, &c. Good men, good salary. Address C 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ACTIVE MEN TO sell a book needed by every one, particularly just now, and sells at sight. Apply to H. B. THOMPSON & CO., 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN THE AGE of 16 and 20, to make himself generally useful. Apply with written communication at 637 Lake-st.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, a first-class carriage trimmer at once.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE MEN, READY FOR business, to call on or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. $20 to $40 a week easily cleared.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS, CALL to-day between 11 and 12. A. N. HART, 190 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE EDITORIAL charge of a Republican country paper; must be a practical job printer, and have $1,000 to invest. Address 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY, MEN to handle Prof. HENRY'S non-explosive powder for kerosene oil; sells readily at a profit of 200 per cent, and to the trade at 100 per cent. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN SPEAK German and English, to drive horse and make himself generally useful in a grocery store. Inquire at KUHN & JACOB'S, 32 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL LOOKing for big paying legitimate business. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE — A DRUG STORE, ESTABlished seven years, in a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants, now doing a good business, for sale. Stock about $2,500. Sales, $6,000 per annum. Will sell or rent store building. Inquire of JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Door Co., Wis.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND NEWLY FITTED up dining-room for sale cheap. Inquire at 374 South State-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE, A stock of clothing, hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods, located in one of the best towns in Iowa. Best of reasons for selling. Address A C B, Tribune office.

A PROFITABLE-PAYING FLAX MILL AND MAchinery for sale; part payment taken in stock; sales guaranteed. Address F. T. FOSTER, Lock Box 16, Batavia, Ohio.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT DOING A BUSIness of $20,000 per annum, for sale; owner going East. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

BENNARD'S LADIES' AND GENTS' DINING hall, for sale. Centrally located. Inquire at Restaurant, 190 East Madison-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE! NICELY FITTED UP, good location; cheap. Address J 95, Tribune office.

FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF HOTEL for sale cheap, if all cash. Central location; low rent. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABLISHED hardware business that will bear a close investigation. Capital required—$8,000 or $10,000. Address D 25, Tribune office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLDEST AND BEST family grocery on the South Side, between Twenty-second-st. and Hyde Park. Business $50,000 a year. Has a fine lot of paying customers. No bonus asked. Parties are going into the manufacturing business. Address GROCERS, care P. O. Carrier No. 46.

GOOD LOCATION, STORE AND THREE DWELLing rooms; rent only $20 per month; stock and fixtures for sale, price $35. References required. Apply at 309 North Wells-st.

HOTEL—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, with over 50 boarders; for sale. Apply, after 2 p. m., at 511 West Madison-st.

I MEAN BUSINESS TO A PARTY WHO CAN COMmand $5,000. I offer inducements that a fortune can be realized in a very short time; business secured to me by the United States Government. Call at Room 14, new Briggs House.

ONE OF THE BEST MARKETS ON THE WEST Side for sale; the profits for 1872 were over $6,000; good reasons for selling; those meaning business may address A B C, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my store-room, 22x80, two stories high, dwelling adjoining. Splendid cellar under the whole, with good cisterns, and all other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town; surrounded by one of the finest farming communities in the State; and to a live man who means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. F. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

STOCK IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED PLANING-mill, doing a good business, for sale or exchange for real estate. For further information apply to CHARLES W. GRIGGS, 156 Washington-st.

STOCK OF BOOKS AND JEWELRY FOR SALE in one of the most thriving villages in Northern Michigan. Stock, $4,000. Profits last year, $2,500. This is a rare chance for a practical watchmaker. Best of reasons for selling. For particulars, address Drawer 857, Newaygo, Mich.

TWO OF THE BEST PAYING GROCERY STORES in Chicago for sale, without bonus. Other good business openings. J. H. KIMBALL, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR SALE—A 3-STORY and basement house, well located, and adapted for ice-cream parlors and first-class restaurant, on Wabash-av. Inquire of FOLEY'S, 87 South Clark-st.

$100 WILL BUY MY OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of 3 desks, partition, signs, maps, stove, and everything complete. Rent of office only $15 per month. Call at 146 West Madison-st.

$1,000 WILL SECURE THE RIGHT MAN A half interest in an old-established business that is paying well and can be rapidly increased. 137 South Clark-st., Room 28.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL, SWEDE OR NORwegian, at 634 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework at 327 West Monroe-st. Reference required.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 654 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE A FIRST-CLASS cook, and one to do second-work. Apply at 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework. No washing; $4 per week. No. 299 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO sewing and light chamberwork. Apply at 600 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Good wages to a smart girl. Apply at 19 Coolidge-st., corner of Blue Island-av.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS AT BISHOP COURT Hotel, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND IRONER, immediately. Apply at 386 Michigan-av., from 8 to 10 this morning.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; private family. 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND IRONing of family and number of boarders. Apply at 124 Warren-av., corner Wood-st., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. No Irish need apply. 45 Rush-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK AND WASH FOR one man alone in the country. Inquire No. 103 West Polk-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family; good wages will be paid. Apply at 1403 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILD, must have references; also girl to do plain sewing. Apply at 955 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE; wages, $6 to $7. Apply immediately at 499 South Dearborn (Burnside)-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—AT 168 EGAN-AV., A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework in small family. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; wages, $4 per week. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—AT 18 BISHOP-COURT, A GIRL FOR general housework; a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; MUST UNDERSTAND cooking. Apply at 216 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family. Apply at 390 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY MAIDS. Also, 2 good dining-room girls, at Johnstone House, 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT UHLICH HOUSE, STATE AND Twenty-second-sts., two dining-room girls, two chambermaids, and one dish-washer.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 126 Carroll-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WASHWOMEN AND ONE plain ironer, at the American Steam Laundry, 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO IRONERS. APPLY AT THE Gault House, West Madison-st., near Canal.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY three months old. Smith's Oyster House and Restaurant, 82 Harrison-st., corner State.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF A sick lady. Apply 106 South Wood-st., at once.

Housekeepers.

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER, MIDDLE-AGED American lady, with child, to do the work for a family of young men on a farm. Apply to H. M. BEAVEY, 806 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as housekeeper in a family of five, to go to a pleasant city 100 miles from Chicago. Address W 54, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO LEARN TO GILD on glass; $3 per week for the first three months; steady employment given. Call at 279 Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Room 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier, by a young man of two years' experience in this city. Reference given to former employers. Address A B C, 61 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT CLERK IN a wood and coal-yard by one who is not afraid to work. Address O 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN grocery or dry goods store, where he can make himself useful. Address JOHN McGOVERN, care of E. R. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ACcountant, with first-class references, in a wholesale or shipping house. Address C 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale or manufacturing house, by one experienced in business, who can loan the firm $3,000 cash. 12 commission consented. Address, with name of firm, etc., W K, care of P. O. Box 197, Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN a wholesale house or express office; understands shipping and marking of goods thoroughly, and not afraid to work. Good reference. Address M 68, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as miller; has had seven years' experience; willing to work; can figure and write well. Address K 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TIN, copper, and sheet-iron workman, in the city or country. Address M 66, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; HE as first-class coachman; she as cook or laundress; best city references. Address O 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AS coachman, can give good references. Address C 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE AS coachman in a private family; is well acquainted with the business from the old country. Please call or address 260 West Madison-st., in the cigar-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, for general housework or second work. Call at 190 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook, and the other as second girl. Apply 21 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY A YOUNG woman that understands her business; prefers South Side. Apply corner Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st., up-stairs, Vanstadt's building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress, or cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family of 3 or 4, where another girl is kept. Please address, Friday forenoon, W 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl to do second work in a genteel private family. Call at 282 North Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS IN A private family or first-class private boarding-house. Best city reference given. Call at 651 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS German girls (sisters), one to cook, wash, and iron; the other, second girl; together or separate, in family without small children. West Side preferred. Apply at 85 Park-av., before 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADIES' NURSE; IS willing to help around the house. Apply at 431 Sedgwick-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SPEcial, with about $10,000, to join the subscribers (who have an equal amount) in a safe, profitable, and legitimate jobbing business. A 1 references given and required. Address S 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000 to join the advertiser in buying out a first-class hardware establishment, in which he has had several years' experience, the present owners intending to retire from the business. None but those meaning business need apply. For particulars and references, address HARDWARE, Drawer 2,313, Quincy, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in the stock and trade, or real estate, of a No. 1 merchant mill. Address WILLIAMS & FURMAN, Lapidea, Linn County, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CASH, IN AN established wholesale house doing a successful business. A first-class chance offered. Address, for 3 days, H 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for a business man, with $1,500, to join in the manufacture of an article used by every family. Inquire at 38 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 CAPital, to go in a large manufacturing business; profits over 100 per cent; a large city trade established; machinery all in good running order. Address W 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED cash retail dry goods house, with $20,000 capital to match an equal amount. An excellent opportunity offers. Address Agency of TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A WHOLESALE LIQUOR dealer $5,000 cash, will make $50,000 within six months by becoming my partner. Address H 8 Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL PAYING established business with from $500 to $1,000 cash. Call at Builders' Exchange, to-day, from 9 to 11 o'clock, 135 LaSalle-st. R. WANDE.

PARTNER WANTED—A SMART MAN, WITH highest testimonials, to join me in a new and paying business that will be offered in Chicago this spring. Party will need about $1,500. Address T 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED manufacturing and jobbing business; a good chance offered to an active business man with $4,000 to $5,000 cash. Inquire at 73 East Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE OFFICE business clearing $12,000 per year; $500 required; good business man wanted. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON SEWing machine, improved feed, tuck-marker, etc.; cabinet case; in perfect order; cost $95; price, $35. Residence, 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 673 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 222 West Madison-st.; will remove, about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Blood diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 135 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted.) Ladies only. Fee 50 cents. 250 West Madison-st., Room 41.

FOREIGN.

Inauguration of the Vienna Exposition.

Latest Movements of the Opposing Forces in Spain.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 1.—The Exhibition was inaugurated to-day by the Emperor of Austria in the presence of the members of the Imperial family, royal and illustrious guests, and State and civic dignitaries. The weather was unfavorable, but the crowds of people from all parts of the world who witnessed the imposing ceremonies were immense, filling the rotunda and transepts of the building and portions of the grounds surrounding it. At 9 the Emperor Francis Joseph entered the rotunda with the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany on his arm. He was followed by the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, who escorted the Empress Augusta. After them came the eldest son of the Prince, accompanied by the Prince Imperial of Austria. The Emperor took his seat on the throne, when the combined bands, numbering several hundred musicians, performed the Austrian Hymn, which was succeeded by the Prussian Anthem, amid the cheers of the multitude.

The Archduke Charles then rose, and, addressing the Emperor, said: "Sire, filled with gladness, I salute your Majesty in these halls devoted to progress and to peace. Your participation has fitly brought to completion a work which now draws upon Austria the eyes of the world, and has secured for Fatherland full recognition of the part she takes in the promotion of the welfare of mankind, through the instruction of labor. May it please your Majesty graciously to receive this catalogue, and to declare the exhibition open."

The Emperor, receiving the casket containing the catalogue, replied: "With lively satisfaction I behold the completion of this undertaking, the importance and significance of which I appreciate in the highest degree. My confidence in the patriotism and capability of my people, and in the sympathy and support of friendly nations, has accompanied the development of the great work. My good wishes and grateful recognition are devoted to its termination. I declare the Universal Exhibition of 1873 opened."

Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Council of the Empire, advancing to the foot of the throne, addressed the Emperor as follows:

"SIRE: With feelings of modesty, and, at the same time, of exultation and pride, the people of Austria gaze upon a work which testifies to the increasing power of and growing esteem for Fatherland, and to its active participation in the great task of culture. We owe this work entirely to you. It is the embodiment of your motto. Power and respect come from union, which is strength! We therefore lay our efforts at the foot of the throne."

The Prince was followed by Dr. Folder, the Burgomaster of Vienna, who expressed the gratitude of the people of the Capital to his Majesty, and added: "Under your government Vienna has become a metropolis. You now confer the highest consecration upon an undertaking whose noble purpose is to show what the human mind in every zone is capable of achieving in mechanics, science, and art, so that progress may become common property, and be fostered and furthered by co-operation of all rivalries of invention and dexterity. With the blessing of peace among nations, this sublime creation has arisen, immortalizing the history of culture in Austria. The city of Vienna, whose lot it is to welcome hospitably visitors from all quarters of the globe, feels proud and elated under gracious Imperial protection, and, inspired with gratitude, rings forth the words, 'God protect your Majesty! Long live the Emperor.'"

The cry was taken up by thousands of voices, and re-echoed from all parts of the building.

The ceremonies closed with the chorus, "The Conquering Hero Comes," sung by the united musical societies and choirs of the city.

The Emperor and Empress, followed by distinguished personages, then traversed the western and eastern wings of the Exhibition building, being received everywhere with thunders of applause. Having completed the circuit of the Exhibition, they departed amid salvos of artillery and cheers of the immense crowds gathered outside the building.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A Vienna special states that the Prince of Wales and a distinguished company yesterday visited the Exposition building.

Seven thousand drays, laden with articles for the Exposition, are between the frontiers and Vienna, and only twenty can be unladen a day. It will be the end of June before the show can be in full operation.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 1.—The Carlists continue to burn railway stations, tear up tracks, and destroy telegraph wires. Their military operations are much restricted by the activity of the troops, and the Government is sanguine that the insurrection will soon be suppressed. A telegram from Cervera, near Barcelona, announces that the troops had come up with and defeated Don Alfonzo's band of Carlists in that vicinity.

LONDON, May 1.—Later advices from Spain show that the rumor of the shooting of the Cure of Santa Cruz is false.

Several engagements are reported between small parties of Carlists and Republicans.

The Carlist chieftains Dorregarry and Lissaraga, with 3,000 men, have moved into the valley of the Bostan. The exhaustion of the resources of the country renders frequent movements necessary.

MADRID, May 1.—Senor Acosta, Minister of War, has resigned and will be succeeded by Gen. Nouvillas as soon as the latter can be recalled from the command of the army in the North. Senor Pierrad will act as Minister of War ad interim.

The French Ambassador, the Marquis of Boville, has sent to Senor Castelar a protest against the demolition by the mob of the church in Cadiz, which contained the French chapel.

LONDON, May 1.—M. Barodet's election continues to cause anxiety in Paris. The Government is preparing constitutional bills to be submitted to the Assembly.

The tenor of all advices received from Paris indicate that a serious conflict is threatened.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 1.—Steamer Lackawanna arrived to-day from the scene of the wreck of the Atlantic. The wreck has been almost blown to pieces with gunpowder. Large quantities of goods were recovered yesterday. Fourteen bodies were brought up on Tuesday, and twenty-seven yesterday, mostly women. They were frightfully mutilated and immediately buried. The total number of bodies thus far recovered is 389.

Much astonishment is expressed here because of the suspension of work on the new cable. The suspension is said to be in consequence of the recent amalgamation by the cable company.

A number of Danish emigrants, recently brought out by the New Brunswick Government, have left for the United States.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 1.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Mills moved a resolution that before the arbitration, to take place under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, be entered upon, it is proper that the limits of the Dominion and jurisdiction should be decided.

Sir John Macdonald, in opposition to the motion, advanced the plea that it would prevent Canada from asking any compensation for the twelve years the treaty lasted, as Americans would not concede their view of the fishery limits. He admitted that the Commissioners appointed to conduct the arbitration could only arrive at a very rough estimate of the sum due, and said that communications were passing between the Canadian and Imperial Governments on the subject of head-land rights, and that the question would probably be referred to international jurists for decision.

TORONTO, May, 1.—A special dispatch from Fort Garry to the *Globe* says the reports of Indian troubles in Manitoba and the Northwest territory are entirely without foundation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 2—3:08 a. m.—In the House of Commons, the debate on Smith's motion concerning the adjustment of imperial taxation, was resumed. After protracted discussion, in which Disraeli and Gladstone took part, the motion was negatived without division. There was much cheering from the Ministerial benches over the result.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The festivities in honor of the visit of the Emperor of Germany continue. A number of balls and banquets are announced.

The Grand Duke Alexis has gone to Vladiwostock.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 28.—It is feared that, in case of a further decline in sugar abroad and exchange here, many prominent foreign and domestic houses will be compelled to suspend.

The Commander of the English gunboat Plover, after a consultation with the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, sailed for Manzanillo, and arrived there to-day. The Commander politely asked the authorities to deliver O'Kelly to him, promising to carry O'Kelly to Jamaica, and guaranteeing that he should not return to Cuba. The Manzanillo authorities consulted Capt.-Gen. Pieltain by telegraph, who answered that it was impossible to grant the Commander's request; that he was powerless to alter the laws of the country, and that trial must proceed according to law.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, May 1.—The mail steamer has arrived from South American ports, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 10th ult.

A misunderstanding had arisen among the Ministers on the policy to be pursued in the dispute between the clergy and Free Masons, which was becoming serious.

AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Sydney states that the Postmaster-General of New South Wales has been authorized to proceed to Washington and make arrangements for a permanent mail service between California and Australia.

BELGIUM.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A London dispatch announces the destruction by fire, yesterday, of the Amand College chapel at Ghent. The loss is heavy.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 1.—The Portuguese Government has ordered all Carlist refugees from Spain to leave its territory, giving them the choice of going to any country except France.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, May 1.—Dr. Van De Putt, Minister of Colonies, read to the Second Chamber to-day dispatches from Badang, announcing that the troops of the expedition against Atcheen had all embarked on the fleet, near that city, without molestation from the Atchinese.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day finally passed the bill for the regulation and council of clergy by a large majority

NEW YORK.

Important Decision in a Bankrupt Case—The Train Case—Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s "Irregularities"—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Judge Blatchford rendered a decision to-day in the case of Isaac Ulrich, Nathan Ulrich, and Leopold Ulrich, who had been adjudged bankrupts on the 27th of March, 1869. On the 3d of April following, the creditors, on whose petition the adjudication took place, presented another petition setting forth that the greater part of the bankrupts consisted of merchandise in the State of Illinois; that said property or some of it was in possession of Kauffman, to whom the bankrupts made fraudulent assignment in January, 1869; that since that assignment was made, N. B. Claflin & Co. and Steiner & Bro., of this city, had caused attachments to be put on said property on their claims as creditors of bankrupts, and that suits were still pending in Illinois in favor of Claflin & Co., and of Steiner & Bro. in connection with said attachments. Petition prayed that an order be made by Judge Blatchford restricting Kaufman from making any disposition of the goods under assignment, and restraining Claflin & Co. and Steiner & Bro. from taking any further proceedings in said actions. An order in accordance with the latter petition was made by the Court on the 3d of April, 1869. No Assignee in bankruptcy was appointed until the 6th of May, 1869. In October, 1870, attachment proceedings were commenced in the District Court against Michael Steiner, to punish him for alleged contempt in violation of the order, and on the 29th of March, 1873, he was adjudged guilty of contempt. He subsequently applied to the Court to annul the order on the ground that it was irregular, and that the Court had no right to grant it. Judge Blatchford held that by the first section of the bankruptcy act the Court has power to collect all assets of bankrupts, and ascertain and liquidate liens and other specific claims on such assets. The Judge then decided not to vacate the order.

In the Train case this afternoon a number of witnesses testified to the absence of change in his characteristics, and to his business capacity. A phrenologist felt his bumps, and described them to the great amusement of the audience. Several published cable dispatches were put in evidence to prove that Train made inflammatory speeches in Marseilles just previous to the forming of the Commune, and that he was imprisoned therefor. It seems that Train's counsel are working without pay, and Gen. Chatfield wished to close the case as soon as possible, while Train's object is to prolong it to the uttermost limit, hence the disagreement which has resulted in Chatfield's withdrawal from the defense. Several of the jury this evening remonstrated with Judge Daly on the admission of so much irrelevant testimony. They say they are heartily tired of the case. Mr. Bell promised to make it as short as possible.

Special Treasury Agent Jayne went to Washington this evening to ask permission of his superior to publish the evidence of fraud against Phelps, Dodge & Co. in his possession. He claims to have discovered proof that the firm have been persistently defrauding the revenue since they first started in business. He says that the late Thaddeus Stevens denounced them on the floor of the Senate nearly twenty years ago for importing lead, cast in the form of statuary, and then melting it down. He also says that he can prove that at a still earlier period they imported steel in the form of umbrella-frames, which were then non-dutiable, and that on this account Congress was obliged to place the import duty on these articles. Mr. Jayne adds that his share of the informer's moiety was only $15,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, May 1.—Detective Folk, who has been absent in search for the murderer of Goodrich, has returned unsuccessful. The Detectives are firmly convinced that Goodrich committed suicide.

Receiver Strong, of the Atlantic National Bank, states that the assets do not correspond with the books. In the latter he found entries of loans to which there is nothing to correspond in the Cashier's drawer. The Comptroller of the Currency was expected in this city to-day.

The steamship City of Baltimore, bearing to this country the remains of the late Bishop McIlvaine, is due on Saturday. Rev. T. S. Yocum and Mr. T. G. Odiorne, of Cincinnati, have nearly completed arrangements for the proper reception of the remains. A committee of fifteen citizens is co-operating with them. A funeral service will be held in St. Paul's Church, this city. Trinity Church was offered, but the former was chosen for the reason that in it the deceased was consecrated Bishop. As soon as the remains arrive, and time is fixed for the funeral services in this city, Mr. Odiorne will announce through the Western Associated Press the time of the funeral in Cincinnati.

The following awards were made to-day by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Armour, Plankinton & Co., Chicago, Ill., bacon, clear sides, delivered at Kansas City, 300,000 lbs, for Red Cloud Agency, 25,000 lbs per month; 89,357 lbs for the Upper Arkansas Agency, 54,000 lbs for the Kiowa, 28,125 lbs for Wichita. C. A. Broadwater, Montana, 150,000 brls beef at $2.45 per 100 lbs, to be delivered at the Milk River Agency, Montana. Booge & Co., Sioux City, bacon, clear sides, at 10⅛c; 36,000 lbs for the Santee Agency, 3,000 lbs per month; 84,000 lbs for the Yankton Agency, 7,000 lbs per month; 300,000 lbs for Whetstone Agency, 25,000 lbs per month; 108,000 lbs for the Upper Missouri, 9,000 lbs per month; 180,000 lbs for Cheyenne River, 15,000 lbs per month; 300,000 lbs for Grand River, 35,000 lbs per month; 150,000 lbs for Michigan. F. C. Buckley, Leavenworth, Kan., beef delivered at the agencies 1st and 15th each month; 1,870,000 lbs at Upper Arkansas Agency, $2.09 per 100 lbs; 2,580,000 lbs at Kiowa Agency, $1.92¼; 1,130,000, lbs at the Wichita Agency, $1.92. G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa, beef; American cattle delivered at agencies 1st and 15th of each month; 1,850,000 lbs at the Upper Missouri Agency, 5,000,000 lbs at Grand River Agency. Goodwin, Behr & Co., St. Louis, 135,730 lbs palm soap at 4¼c per lb. Nelson, Storey & Bogeman, Montana, bacon, clear sides, delivered at agencies, 13 cents; 25,000 lbs at Blackfeet Agency, 80,000 lbs at Crow Agency, 70,000 lbs native American cattle to be delivered at Blackfeet Agency at $2.33 per 100; 225,000 lbs at Crow Agency at $2.33 per 100. J. W. L. Slavens, Kansas City, beef delivered at agencies six months; Texas six months; American cattle, 1st and 15th of each month, 4,000,000 lbs at Cheyenne River Agency; 5,000,000 lbs at Santee Agency; 1,850,000 lbs at Yancton Agency. The Commission has not yet concluded its labors.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A visit to several representative shoe-dealers does not confirm the representations of the Crispins who are on a strike, that many dealers mentioned have conceded to the terms demanded. The trade is now said to be very dull, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining substitutes for strikers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—To-day was the time fixed by the members of the Ten-Hour Association for a strike in all the cotton and woolen mills in the State heretofore working 64 to 66 hours per week. Consequently, in a considerable number of the mills most of the operators left work at 6 o'clock this evening, instead of remaining until 6½ or 7, as the regular time might be. Some of the mills lost so few hands that the machinery did not stop. In the delaine mills, at Olneyville, most of the help remained at work, and a noisy crowd from other mills and outsiders looked on and groaned. The police from this city and North Providence were summoned, but no serious acts of violence were committed. Some apprehension is felt for to-morrow at that point, as the English ringleaders are gathered there, and some military precaution to prevent a breach of the peace is contemplated. In Woonsocket there was some noisy but harmless demonstration, the help leaving nearly all the larger mills. The owners have adopted no concerted plan of action. The woolen manufacturers would like a general suspension of work. It is probable that the cotton mills will shut down temporarily if there is trouble in getting help to run on the present basis.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Meeting of the Northwestern Convocation at Cleveland, O.—Resolutions, Etc.

CLEVELAND, O., May 1.—The Northwestern Convocation of the Episcopal Church met in this city yesterday, Bishop Bedell presiding.

The Bishop made a statement of the condition, prospects, and needs of the various mission stations in the bounds of the Convocation, and spoke of many grand openings for work in this direction.

Resolutions were offered and referred to the Executive Committee, to increase the missionary work of this Convocation at least 50 per cent for the coming year, and requesting the Rectors, Wardens and vestry of each parish to use their best efforts to secure and remit to the Treasurer an amount equal to conventional assessments of said parish also, approving of the recommendation of the Bishop that they knew the work of convocation should be as far as possible directed assistance in church building.

Rev. Dr. Washburn offered the following resolutions, which were accepted:

Resolved, That this convocation strongly disapprove, either by addition or omission, by any of its missionaries of any portion or portions of the Prayer-Book as appointed to be used in public worship, the interpolation in the service of the Church of any prayers other than those to be found in the Prayer-Book; the inviting or permitting of persons who have not received Episcopal ordination to officiate as a minister in any office of our churches, or accustomed places of worship, and the violation in any other way of the rubrics or canons of the Church.

Resolved, That the preaching and teaching of the distinctive principles and doctrines of the Church, the upholding of all its claims, the enforcement of the superior of its orders, and the faithful observance of all the provisions of the Prayer-Book, must form parts of any policy which can be successful in building up and maintaining the Church in any mission or region.

The Convocation then adjourned.

The Indians.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Indian Commissioners, in session here, discredit the Toronto story of the massacre of Americans in the Blackfeet country. They had a dispatch yesterday from the military station nearest to the Blackfeet, but no mention was made of disturbances.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A dispatch from Portland this afternoon denies the truth of former reports of the threatening conduct of the Indians in Eastern Oregon and Southern Washington Territory. It says the Indians remain peaceably on their reservations.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Later dispatches from Portland says the report that the settlers of Yapima, Washington Territory, have been warned by the Indians to leave the country, are finally confirmed, but the authorities think the trouble is exaggerated.

Gen. Davis and staff left Yreka to-day for the lava-beds.

The remains of the officers killed in the last fight had not arrived at Yreka to-night.

No news from the front to-day.

To Unauthorized Money-Changers.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Hon. J. J. Porter, in a communication to the Board of Trade, to-day, states that the sixth section of the chapter on Currency, Revised Statues, recently adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, provides as follows:

No corporation not expressly authorized by the law of this State shall loan money, discount any evidence of debt, or deal in the buying or selling of exchange. After putting the penalty on the officer, agent, or servant of such corporator violating the section, it proceeds as follows: "All contracts made in violation of this section shall be void, and all money paid by way of interest, discount, or for difference or charge, in violation thereof, may be recovered back by the party paying or his creditors."

Mr. Porter asks for an extra meeting of the Board of Trade to-morrow for the organization of a movement to induce the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature immediately for the purpose of repealing this extraordinary law.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Com. A. M. Smith, United States navy, who was in command of the frigate Congress when she was sunk by the rebel ram Merrimac, died here yesterday, aged 70 years.

PEORIA, May 1.—Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, one of the oldest settlers in this section, died at his residence in this city last night.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Commissioner of the Federal land-office to-day received a telegram announcing the death of Surveyor-General Beach, of Washington Territory.

BOSTON, May 1.—The mother of the Hon. N. P. Banks died yesterday in Waltham.

PARIS, May 1.—Cardinal Alexis Billiet, Archbishop of Chambery, is dead.

A Double Murder.

PORTLAND, Me., May 1.—A dispatch from Presque Isle, to-day, says that G. A. Hayden, the Deputy-Sheriff of Woodstock County, and Thomas Hubbard were murdered in camp about three miles from that place, last night, by James Collins, who entered the camp and killed them with an axe, and then set the camp on fire. There were four men in the camp, two of whom escaped and brought the report. The country is alive with parties seeking to arrest the murderer.

BANGOR, Maine, May 1.—James Cullen, who murdered Deputy Sheriff Hayden and Thomas Hubbard in the lumber camp on Tuesday night, was captured next morning in the cellar of his house in Mapleton, and soon after hanged by a party from Presque Isle.

Confession of a Murderer.

VIRGINIA, Nev., April 30.—At Hamilton, last night, a German, named George Smith, who discovered himself under surveillance, surrendered to the police and confessed he was a member of the trio who robbed the Hamilton & Pioche stage and murdered the driver on Sunday night. The robbers only obtained $80 from the express. After dividing, they returned to Hamilton, and were spectators at the Coroner's inquest. Two of the robbers are still at large. They will probably be captured or killed to-morrow. There is a strong probability that all will be hanged by the Vigilantes.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Timothy Horgan, a striking horse-shoer, on trial in Boston for assaulting a non-society man, was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

John Gorman, an employe in Child's paper mills, at Rockford, Mich., fell into a bleaching vat of hot lye and lime, and was so badly scalded that he cannot survive.

A man by the name of George Buttle, while walking on the track, last evening, in the freight yards at Fort Wayne, was knocked down and run over by an engine backing up to the engine-house, the wheels passing over his breast and head, mangling him in a fearful manner.

A thunder-storm from the southwest, accompanied with hail, visited LaSalle at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The hailstones varied in size from the magnitude of a pea to eight inches or more in circumference. Fortunately there was but little wind, yet a large amount of window-glass was broken.

At Bremen, Ohio, on Wednesday, Nero Kellenberger was shot and instantly killed by her brother-in-law, John Schmelzer, while attempting to release some of her cattle that Schmelzer had impounded, the cattle having trespassed on his premises. A son of Schmelzer had encouraged her attempt to release the cattle, telling her not to fear shooting. She was a widow, and had a large family. Schmelzer was arrested.

Illinois River News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 1.—The propeller Mohawk Belle, from Liverpool, arrived last evening, towing the canal-boat Messenger, and both passed into the canal, loaded with grain for Chicago. Nothing passed out of the canal. Boats Gipsey Queen, J. N. Leonard, and Banner, all loaded with lumber, await towage to St. Louis.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Address by Dr. Stephen Smith, before the American Public Health Association.

CINCINNATI, O., May 1.—The general character of a very long paper by Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York, before the American Public Health Association, to-day, may be gathered from the following characteristic extracts: The science which we cultivate, and which this Association is organized to promote, discarding the traditions of the past and the teachings of false philosophies, interprets laws that have been set for the guidance and control of man's earthly existence by exact demonstrations of a true physiology. This science of life reveals to us the stupendous fact that man is born to health and longevity; that disease is abnormal, and that both are preventable by human agencies. In order to fully comprehend the mission of sanitary science, and its capabilities of benefiting our race, we should at the outset of our organized efforts, thoroughly understand man's inherent capacity for health and long life, and the conditions which modify or vitiate them; for if we labor in the belief that disease and death are visitations of God for violations of the moral code our efforts will be vain, diseases will not be prevented, and death will continue to press its claims to two-thirds of man's rightful and inherited existence. It is a well-established fact that the average of human life is gradually lengthened in civilized communities. The medical profession have been accustomed to this increased longevity as proof of its own more successful mode of treating disease, but there are abundant evidences that this increased expectation of life has other and more significant explanations, that it has not been due to man's advance in a higher civilization, which enables him to live with less expenditure of vital force, and which leads him to seek his own highest welfare in the common effort to promote the welfare of all. We are justified in fixing the period of man's earthly existence at about 100 years. This is the length of life to which every man has an inherent right. Every death at an age short of that period is due to unnatural or abnormal conditions, to causes not inherent in man's original constitution; for whatever peculiarities man may inherit from his ancestors which curtail this period, his normal development is still according to the type which gives him 100 years of life. A more dark and gloomy picture could scarcely be drawn than that which illustrates its mortality in contrast to great longevity. With his immense intellectual superiority, man appears inferior to the meanest and lowest creature in his capacity to care for himself. The question which occurs to every mind is: Must these things needs be? Is this enormous sacrifice of human life necessary? The answer of the ages past has been in the affirmative. We are not, then, claiming too much for sanitary science when we say that many to-day possess the power and the knowledge, under the guiding hand of Providence, to lengthen or shorten at will his earthly existence. He may expose his offspring, as he generally does, to cold, to hunger, to foul air, and improper food, and to avoidable diseases, and see one-half swept off during the first year of their existence; he may yield to all his hereditary and acquired passions and appetites, and perish at maturity, or reach a decrepid old age at 30; or, on the contrary, he may protect the humblest infant and so nourish as to rear it to manhood; he may so order his life as to fully and heartfully develop his passions and appetites; he may sustain the wasted energies of the aged and feeble, so as to make their days long in the land, and by these means extend the period of longevity, unless accident cuts short his existence, to that age ordained in his constitution. It may be asked how it is that, with all this power, and with all this knowledge, man in this enlightened age, and in this country so adapted to the full enjoyment of personal control; in other words, why individualism fails so lamentably to realize the fruits which such power and such knowledge surely promise. We answers ignorance. The people at large do not know, much less realize, the extent to which they may control their own longevity. Dr. Cox, of Washington, in his paper favoring the establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau, said the idea of a central Bureau of Health did not perhaps altogether originate with the speaker. More than fifteen years ago it was advocated by Henry W. Ramsey, in a treatise issued from the English press, and it was shown how European Governments which had adopted a Health Bureau secured the greatest benefits to their people. The object to be gained in this country was the collection of the largest amount of correct information upon every subject connected with the public health, and sow it broadcast over the land for the benefit of the whole people. In view of this, it occurred to him that the Government should advance among the first to conserve the health of its population, and arrest the disasters which menace it. To this end he had, as Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last year's meeting, framed the bill presented to the United States Senate by Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, and which at the proper time would receive due consideration by Congress. He thought that had such a Bureau existed a few years ago, when the cholera made its appearance in the East, the Eastern as well as the Western cities would have been spared infliction, or at least in none of them would it ever have assumed the proportion of an epidemic. Cincinnati would not have been scourged, her trade paralyzed, and untold misery and anguish brought upon her people.

The resolution offered by Dr. Bell was as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Association the establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau with relations to the General Government similar to those of the Bureau of Agriculture and Education, is highly desirable as a means of promoting sanitary science and the protection of public health.

Dr. Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., in a paper on the effect of war and other calamities on births, said it is commonly known to anthropologists that whatever interrupts public prosperity, or disturbs the social order, makes its way into the inner structure of society, prevents marriage to a variable extent, and diminishes births of children, increasing sickness and mortality, especially among the poor, who are first to suffer from disturbance of business, and most easily cast beyond the border of straitened circumstances into a condition of privation. This has been shown in times of famine, war, and other repressing social conditions. The late Civil War affords another proof of this destruction, in the diminution of the birth-rate in those States where the records were made through periods of years.

The Association contains forty-five members, about half of whom are here to-night. Its proceedings will be voluminous.

The Cincinnati Festival.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The last general rehearsal for the Cincinnati musical festival, to which the public will be admitted, occurred to-night, and continued till a late hour. Fully 2,000 persons were present. From this time until the opening of the festival next Tuesday night, night and day will be devoted to rehearsals, but they will be private. Theodore Thomas arrives to-morrow, and will at once assume direction. The first rehearsals of the societies outside the city take places to-morrow afternoon. Children rehearse in the morning. Saturday and Monday night full chorus rehearsals occur with the orchestra. The management is determined to-night not to allow beer to be sold on the premises. Extensive preparations are making by the hotels to accommodate visitors.

Mail-Car Burned.

DENNISON, Texas, May 1.—The mail which left St. Louis on the M., K. & T. R. R., on Tuesday night last, and all that was received until 3 o'clock this morning, was burned near McAllister, in the Indian Nation, at that hour. The car got on fire, but it is not known how, and the Mail Agent barely had time to escape. It was the large mail for all parts of Texas. The baggage of passengers, forty-four pieces, also burned. The mail for all points of Texas, as from all of the States by the extreme Southern ones, comes over this route. There were twenty-two sacks of papers for the Texas Central Railroad, besides the letter-pouches and the paper and letter mail for this place. The express matter was in another car, and not burned.

Hunting Accident—Fatal Quarrel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 1.—The Wess brothers, with some friends living near Sinsinawa Mound, Ill., started out fishing and hunting. Shortly after they started, seeing flocks of pigeons flying over, they got out of the wagon to have a shot. After they had discharged a few shots, W. Wenber's gun accidentally went off and lodged the whole charge in the back of his brother-in-law, Clements Wess, who was distant ten or twelve paces. He was sensible at last accounts, but bid his friends good-bye, and said he should die very soon.

Two men employed at grading on the narrow-gauge road near Platteville, Wis., got into a quarrel over some trifling matter, during which one, named Bassett, was shot and mortally wounded.

COAL.

Areas of Coal-Measures in the United States.

Washington (April 23) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Commissioner of the Census gives in the third volume of the ninth census a map showing the geological formation of the surface of the United States. In connection with it he has written some interesting remarks, and a sketch descriptive of the coal-measures in the United States, which, in a very short space, tells us where coal is found in different parts of the country, and the extent of each area of coal lands.

The following are the areas of the coal-measures in the United States:

New England basin, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, estimated to cover 750 square miles. The coal is a plumbaginous anthracite, used to advantage in some smelting furnaces. Perhaps eleven beds may exist; best seen in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The maximum thickness is 23 feet. The whole carboniferous system is supposed to be 6,500 feet thick, of which 2,500 pertains exclusively to the coal-measures.

Anthracite basins in Pennsylvania—This is the most important coal-district in the United States. There are four areas, having an area of 410 square miles, not including the Broad-Top semi-anthracite, which amounts to 24 more. The measures are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet thick. The number of distinct beds varies from two to twenty-five, according to the depth of the basin. The maximum amount near Pottsville is given at 207 feet, while the average cannot be far from 70 feet.—(H. D. Rogers.)

The *Apalachian field* embraces an area of 63,475 square miles, extending from Pennsylvania to Alabama.

In Pennsylvania the aggregate thickness of the measures is from 825 to 2,535 feet. The area of the bituminous coal is 12,222 square miles, with an average thickness of 40 feet of coal.—(H. D. Rogers.)

In Maryland the area is 550 square miles, in three separate basins. The strata are 1,500 feet thick. There are thirty-two beds in all—one of 14 feet, three of 6 feet each; others from 1 to 5 feet thick.—(P. T. Tyson.)

In Virginia (chiefly West Virginia) the coal area embraces 16,000 square miles. On the Kanawha the strata are 1,250 feet thick, with 24 beds of coals, of which 11 have an aggregate of 51 feet thickness. The coals seem best developed on this river.—(T. S. Ridgway.)

In Ohio, Dr. J. S. Newberry states the area to be more than 10,000 square miles, with a thickness of 1,500 feet, and 10 workable beds of coal, corresponding in number and thickness to those of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

In Eastern Kentucky the area is stated to be 10,000 square miles.

In Tennessee, Prof. J. M. Safford states the area of the measures to be 5,100 square miles. One characteristic section gives a thickness of 578 feet. There are seven beds of coal, with a total thickness of 14 feet. The beds vary locally in their dimensions, some of them being 9 feet thick, but thinning out very rapidly.

In Georgia the area may be represented by 170 square miles.

In Alabama a hasty measurement would indicate an area of 9,000 square miles.

The *Michigan basin* has an area of 6,700 square miles, with 123 feet of measures and 11 feet (maximum) of coal. In the centre the coal is thickest, thinning out to nearly the thickness of paper around the edges.—(A. Winchell.)

The *Illinois basin*, including Indiana and Western Kentucky, covers an area of 51,700 square miles.

In Illinois the measures occupy 41,500 square miles, are from 600 to 2,500 feet thick, and contain thirteen beds of coal, with an aggregate thickness of 35 feet.—(A. H. Worthen.)

In Indiana the measures occupy an area of 6,500 square miles, are 650 feet thick, and contain 13 beds of coal, with an aggregate thickness of 31 feet.—(E. T. Cox.)

In Western Kentucky the measures are 612 feet thick, including the millstone grit, and carry 11 beds of coal.—(E. T. Cox.)

The *Missouri basin* extends from Iowa to Texas.

In Iowa, Professor White's map shows an area of 25,000 square miles, which is divided into three parts, each about 200 feet thick. The two lower divisions contain the workable coal, which amounts to 8 feet in the second, but to only 20 inches in the upper. As the highest division is everywhere underlaid by the others, the whole area must be regarded as workable.

In Missouri, Prof. G. C. Swallow estimates the coal area at 27,000 square miles, and in Kansas at 17,000 square miles. The measures are 2,000 feet thick, with twenty coal-beds, from a few inches to 6 feet thick.

In Arkansas there seem to be only two beds of coal, which lie below the coal measures proper, beneath the conglomerate (Lesquereux). D. D. Owen speaks of some beds from 4 to 5 feet thick, and estimates the area occupied by productive beds at 12,000 square miles.

In the Indian Territory little is known of coal. The officers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company find good banks of coal at several places along their line, several feet thick. The area upon the map amounts to as much as 13,600 square miles. Since the completion of the map it has been ascertained that the coal measures are covered by the cretaceous formation for a width of about thirty miles along the valley of the Red River in Texas and the Indian Territory; and, also, that the Tertiary area, extending southerly from Preston, is probably of Carboniferous age. These discoveries will enlarge rather than diminish the size of the Missouri basin, since the two fields are probably connected beneath the Cretaceous beds.

In Texas, according to A. B. Roessler, in the "Almanac," the coal-measures occupy 6,000 square miles. A bed of coal has been reported near Fort Belknap, as four feet thick. Estimating from Hayden's map, the coal area in Nebraska at 3,600 square miles, the total area of this great basin must be 104,600 square miles.

In Arizona, near Camp Apache, Mr. G. K. Gilbert, of the expedition immediately under the direction of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, reports a bed of coal belonging to the true carboniferous series. It is probable that future explorations may develop other coal-bearing areas in the Territories.

In this sketch no notice is taken of any coals which do not belong to the carboniferous system. Other coals of commercial importance exist, especially in Eastern Virginia, and near the Union Pacific Railway. They usually belong to the triassic or cretaceous formations, and there are lignites in the tertiary.

The above is a well-condensed, and, at the same time, quite thorough statement, and will no doubt be read with great interest and preserved with care by students of geology.

Mass-Meeting of the Spiritualists of America.

We, the undersigned, believing that the cause of true Spiritualism demands a meeting of the masses or its adherents, to discuss the question of organization, to eradicate public prejudice, and to assert higher religious aims, do issue this, our call, for a mass-meeting of all the Spiritualists of America to assemble in the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, in Thoms' Hall, on Friday, May 23, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., and to continue in session until Monday evening, May 26.

Sunday, the 25th, will be devoted to lectures and special exercises by the Children's Lyceum.

Each person attending must have some written evidence from individuals or societies that they are known as Spiritualists, to be allowed full voice and vote in the proceedings of the meeting.

Efforts are being made to obtain, for all who shall attend the meeting, a discount in rates on all railroads entering said city.

All persons, or bodies of persons, who shall expect to be present, will please address G. W. Kates, care Post-Office Box, 568, Cincinnati, O., so that arrangements for their entertainment and for the meeting can be made.

Let American Spiritualists come once together, and show their strength in number, wisdom, and earnestness in the cause they have learned to love.

[Signed by 82 persons, including Mrs. Addie L. Ballou, of Chicago.]

Production of a Variegated Rose.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Republican.

We are indebted to Mr. Cyrus Macy, florist, of this city, for a genuine variegated rose, the second one allowed to come into bloom of the cuttings from which he is propagating this rare novelty. It has been named the "Cora Macy," after one of his daughters, and promises to become a flower of great beauty and value. This rose originated as a "sport" from an ordinary monthly rose of deep red color in Mr. Macy's door-yard last season. It was transferred to his greenhouse and judiciously forced until several healthy plants have been obtained, and found true to color. The form and fragrance of the parent rose are fully preserved, while the leaves are all beautifully variegated in red and white, blending in the most perfect manner.

A Ham Fair.

For the ham fair, so well known to Parisian households, eleven hundred and twenty places have been as yet distributed among the dealers. The departments which send the largest quantities of hams, sausages, etc., are the Marne, Vosges, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Somme, Aube, etc. The business done every year amounts to five or six hundred thousand francs. This institution dates from the middle ages. Originally it was held in the place Notre Dame, where the traders paid a small fee to the executioner of ecclesiastical justice. At a later period it spread itself along the quays and bridges. Just before the revolution it occupied the place Saint Sulpice, whence it was transferred to the Boulevard Bourbon. For the last six or seven years it has been held on the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir. This is unique of its kind, as salted provisions are sent to it from all parts of Europe, and even from the new world.

THE STORM LAST EVENING.

The loiterers about the City Hall, at 8 o'clock last evening, were much surprised to hear, in the din of the storm raging without, sounds as of the rushing of mighty waters. An investigation being made, it was discovered that there were two large holes in the roof of the building near the centre, and that water was streaming through and deluging the Mayor's office and that of Dr. Rauch. It is believed that a stroke of lightning did the work, as a very sharp thunder-crack preceded the flowing of the water. A few minutes after the water began to flow, the Mayor's room was a perfect bath-tub, and the tables containing the 11 o'clock ordinance were utterly destroyed. Nothing could prevent the flow of the water, and so the rooms were closed and consigned to the mercy of the flood.

The demon who presides over that enormous territory known to fame and profanity as the "area of low barometer" has been chastising his subjects for a length of time quite unheard of before. He has poured out slush on Cushman nights, sleet and slush on Star Lecture nights, slush and rain on Neilson nights, rain and sleet with slush on Italian opera nights, and has filled in the rest of the time with deluges of various mixtures. Having asserted his power of exasperation, he might have given us a fair May-Day. He might have started in at 6 a. m., and so delayed moving, even, without doing the bitter wrong he did. The treachery of Capt. Jack is nothing compared with that of this demon. The morning was cloudy, and the sidewalks damp at 6 o'clock. The barometer was very low, but there was no rain, and the miserable multitude who were to be exiled for a month from comfort made preparations to move. They had loaded one wagon with furniture, carpets, bedding, &c., and it was fairly on its way to the new house, when down came the deluge, sopping bedding into one soggy, disagreeable mass that nothing could dry. Fine upholstery was ruined in a few minutes, and the seeds of rheumatism scattered through the city in wet blankets, wet beds, wet everything. It continued to rain, without intermission, until after noon, and miserable movers sat waiting for a cessation, buried in piles of furniture, but utterly helpless. It would be difficult to estimate the number of people who lived in two houses yesterday,—the cook-stove and the bedstead in one part of the city, and the dishes and bedding in another, with no prospect of effecting a reunion. It was enough to sicken one of moving. When the rain did cease, and the streets were once more filled with moving wagons, it was too late to house all the goods and chattels, and they were left outside, to be taken in by their weary owners next morning. But the "area of low barometer" prevailed, and at 8 o'clock a fearful thunder-storm broke over the city, accompanied by a deluge of rain, which saturated all that had escaped the morning's down-pour. The vividness of the lightning was as unusual for this time of the year as a landlord who was not rapacious.

There are many thousands of aching limbs and heavy eyes in the city to-day, as their owners are languidly trying to give an appearance of order to the house. Will this horrible experience ever be forgotten?

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

The following were the fires for yesterday:

About half-past 7 o'clock last evening a cooper shop, on Clybourn place, near the bridge, was struck by lightning. The building, a small frame structure, was set on fire, and quite seriously injured.

The east building of the Rice & Jackson block, at the corner of Randolph and Jackson streets, was struck by lightning last night, about half-past 8 o'clock. The subtle fluid first entered a chimney, but upon reaching the roof ran off into the wood, which it ignited. The flames were, however, extinguished without giving an alarm.

Box 371 was again turned in last night at 9:45 for a fire in the cabinet-room of the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company's building, at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets. The fire is believed to have been started by lightning. The flames were fortunately confined to the cabinet-room, and the rest of the building suffered little damage. The probable loss will be $800, which is fully covered by insurance. The building was, strange to say, without a watchman, so that the flames were not discovered until they had gained considerable power. The building is owned by Henry Whitbeck.

The alarm from Box 126, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by flames being discovered in the French Hotel, No. 73 East Kinzie street. The fire was originated by a boarder carelessly throwing a lighted match on a bed. Loss, $25; fully covered by insurance.

The alarm from Box 362, at 6:45 yesterday evening, was the result of the burning out of a chimney in a small frame building, No. 126 Johnson street, occupied by James Ensign. No loss.

At 8 o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was struck from Box 351, flames having been discovered in a two-story frame building, No. 90 Sholto street, occupied by Francis Sullivan. The fire was started by lightning, which entered the house at the south gable. The building was almost totally destroyed. It was owned and occupied by Francis Sullivan as a grocery and dwelling. Loss on building, $1,200; insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, for $500. Loss on stock, $500; no insurance. Loss on household goods, $200.

CITY ITEMS.

The house of Joseph Shermach, No. 371 Noble street, was entered by thieves at an early hour yesterday morning. They got away with $50 worth of jewelry, and have not been heard of since.

The cigar store of the notorious Madame Boudon, No. 410 State street, was raided by the Armory police last night. The offensive Madame showed no regret at being arrested, and said she was going to return to private life.

Yesterday, about noon, the office of Dr. Fleming, No. 112 West Washington street, was broken open in his absence by a party of boys, who stole $100 worth of jewelry and clothing. The theft was at once reported at the Madison Street Station, and given to Detectives Flynn and Miller. About 3 o'clock they arrested a party of boys, four of whom proved to be the thieves, part of the stolen property being found on their persons. They were locked up, and will be examined before Justice Scully this morning.

Judicial Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 1.—The Democratic Judicial Convention for the Judicial Circuit composed of the counties of Adams and Hancock met here to-day. A motion that the nomination be made by a two-thirds vote being defeated, the Hancock County delegates withdrew. Judge Joseph Sibley, present incumbent, was then unanimously nominated.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—In the Senate to-night the Local Prohibition bill was ordered to a third reading. A motion to strike out the amendment exempting lager-beer and cider was lost—13 to 12.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—In a game of base ball to-day, the Philadelphias beat the Baltimores, 10 to 7.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Arrived—Steamship Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

Earthquake Shock.

CORNWALL, Canada, May 1.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here and at Coteau Landing last night.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—SUTHERLAND—At the residence of the bride's parents, April 30, by the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, Jane, eldest daughter of Francis Sutherland, late of Edinburgh, and John Roberts, of Chicago.

☞ Edinburgh, Scotland, papers please copy.

DEATHS.

BLACKMAN—At 123 Walnut-st., in this city, Charles Blackman, aged 49 years.

His remains will be sent to Galena, Ill., for interment.

☞ Burlington, Vt., Galena, Ill., and Monroe, Wis., papers please notice.

WOOD—At 12:30 o'clock a. m., on the 30th inst., at the Bigelow House, Maria Louisa, wife of Dr. G. H. Wood. Funeral services on Friday, May 2, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the Bigelow House, Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

ROSE—In this city, on the evening of April 30, Mary E., wife of William H. Rose.

The remains are taken to Granville, Ohio, for interment.

LOST.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN FULton and Lake-sts., on Wood, or between Wood-st. and Ashland-av., on Lake-st., one lady's mink collar; finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 664 Fulton-st. H. THOMAS.

LEFT—AT STABLE, 1276 WABASH-AV., ON March 13, by M. B. Gassette, a sorrel colt, 3 years old, with white star on forehead, which the owner can have by paying charges.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK containing some papers of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will receive $5 by leaving it at 355 South Clark-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST, ON WEST LAKE-ST., between Desplaines and Jefferson-sts., April 30, 1873, $43. The finder will receive the above reward by returning same to D. O'CALLAGHAN, north west corner Henry and Loomis-sts.

$50 REWARD—TO BE PAID OUT OF THE stolen money, if recovered, one-half to other papers who copy and aid in the arrest of James Kain, who left his employer, April 30, with $100 cash; he is 18 years old, tall and slim, black hair, blue eyes, light complexion; drinks and chews, and talks, but never works. M. WESTBROOK, 42 West Madison-st., Chicago.

$300 REWARD—I WILL PAY THE ABOVE reward and no questions asked for the return of gold watch and chain, locket, and pencil taken from Room No. 405, Sherman House, Saturday night, April 26. Address X Y Z, Sherman House.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS PUT IN PERFECT order at the Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD TONED, FULL-SIZED PIANO for $6. Also for sale a small sized extra fine toned piano for only $125 cash, and a 5-octave double reed organ for rent for $3. 251 Park-av.

TO RENT—A VERY FINE-TONED PIANO, 7¼ OCtave, perfect order, low rent. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PIANO—THE BEST CARE GIVEN A good piano, for five months or longer, if terms are easy. Address C 92, Tribune Office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour. Particulars free. A. M. LININGTON, 107 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, FOR Hewitt's fluting, polishing, and band iron; patented 1873; good pay. 129 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE COUNtry to handle goods that sell readily everywhere; samples free, and $5 to $12 a day guaranteed. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—200 M RACINE BRICK.
200 m Grand Haven brick, extra.
400 m Gardner brick.
Inquire J. H. SMITH, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—600,000 COMMON BRICK. M. D. FLAHERTY, Room 13, 188 Madison-st.

LUMBER—WE HAVE 75 M OF DRY NORWAY pine flooring for sale; a nice article. HANNAH, LYMAN & CO., 60 Main-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE evening of 29th ult., a dark bay mare; long tail, medium size; mane turned to the right; shoes all newly set. Had on new halter when she left. Suitable reward for her return to owner. GEO. SHERWOOD, 601 West Madison.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GEORGE W. RIBBLin. Address STEPHEN PLAXTON, Topeka, Kansas.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
670 MICHIGAN-AV.
GENTEEL FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY MORNING, May 2, at 10 o'clock,
At the marble-front residence, 670 Michigan-av., containing Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, etc., etc., all first-class and will positively be sold.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING,
MAY 2, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
At our Salesroom,
87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
VALUABLE LOTS
AT A BARGAIN.
N. E. Corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.
N. W. Corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.
5 Lots in Egandale, desirably located.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
55 & 57 South Canal-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
A Mammoth Stock
OF
Household Furniture,
Brussels and other Carpets,
SEVERAL FINE
PIANO FORTES,
Organs and Melodeons,
Commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m., on SATURDAY, May 3, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION.
ANOTHER GRAND SALE OF
Household Furniture,
From several first-class Dwellings.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Ice Chests, Whatnots, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Sideboards, Stoves, Crockery, Carpets, Mirrors, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery, 30 Pkgs. Glassware.
Also, at 11 o'clock, Buggies, Wagons, and Harnesses.
On Saturday, May 3, at 9 o'clock sharp.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
298 WEST LAKE-ST.
Household Furniture,
AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY MORNING, May 2, at 9½ o'clock,
Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO. will sell, SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ a. m., the largest assortment of elegant
Household Furniture!
Ever offered in this city.
25 Splendid Parlor Suits.
25 Superb Chamber Suits.
75 different styles and qualities of Carpets.
Lace Curtains, Oil Shades, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Book-Cases, Sideboards, Desks, Ice Boxes, &c., &c.
25 Superior Sewing Machines.
HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
IMMENSE SALE OF
Household Goods, &c.,
SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ o'clock.
Splendid second-hand Carpets, Parlor Sets, and Chamber Furniture—one of the largest and most desirable stocks of goods ever offered at Auction in Chicago.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

One Brunswick Billiard Table,
With Pin Pool and Balls Complete,
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.